THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Literary Journal
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1805. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Feb.	°	°	°		
23	41	49	44	30,04	fair
24	46	48	40	29,78	rain
25	38	47	44	,76	fair
26	44	51	44	,82	fair
27	43	51	43	,80	cloudy
28	44	49	36	,46	fair with wind
Mar. 1	36	42	37	,50	hail show. fn.
2	38	42	37	,98	fair [in night
3	37	46	44	30,14	fair
4	47	54	45	,01	small rain
5	46	52	37	30,03	fair
6	38	51	37	30,00	fair
7	37	43	36	,22	cloudy
8	35	42	32	29,98	fair
9	30	39	33	,66	fair
10	32	40	32	,52	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Mar.	°	°	°		
11	30	47	38	29,90	fair
12	49	59	49	,98	fair
13	48	60	49	30,01	fair
14	49	59	48	29,70	fair
15	44	52	40	,44	cloudy
16	38	52	44	,93	fair
17	45	54	44	,82	fair
18	46	47	42	,98	rain
19	38	51	44	30,18	fair
20	40	48	40	,10	rain
21	39	47	40	,05	fair
22	40	46	41	29,93	fair
23	39	47	40	30,05	fair
24	36	47	33	,30	fair
25	31	47	,34	,01	fair
26	32	48	34	29,86	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 16, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	98	5	60	0	48	0	30	3	47	7
Surrey	112	8	54	0	46	8	32	6	50	6
Hertford	92	4	49	6	50	0	29	8	36	3
Bedford	97	5	80	0	50	4	28	11	41	11
Huntingd.	93	6	00	0	49	8	24	10	41	2
Northam.	91	0	67	0	48	4	24	10	43	4
Rutland	95	0	00	0	54	0	27	6	45	0
Leiceſter	90	5	00	0	51	10	26	4	45	2
Nottingh.	103	7	70	0	56	7	30	4	57	8
Derby	92	0	00	0	54	10	32	0	49	9
Stafford	93	8	00	0	55	9	31	4	53	8
Salop	91	10	64	0	53	4	27	4	00	0
Hereford	85	0	51	2	50	4	27	1	52	3
Worceſter	91	6	00	0	52	1	31	7	51	6
Warwick	96	10	00	0	56	11	31	9	54	10
Wilts	91	4	00	0	49	4	28	6	55	8
Berks	100	10	00	0	47	0	28	0	51	0
Oxford	96	1	00	0	48	8	30	5	47	1
Bucks	102	2	00	0	48	7	30	2	46	5
Brecon.	84	9	61	2	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	87	3	00	0	42	2	21	4	00	0
Radnor	80	4	00	0	48	11	24	10	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	93	0	60	7	48	5	27	6	47	9
Average of Scotland, per quarter.	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	105	0	57	0	47	8	33	10	46	3
Kent	109	8	00	0	47	4	34	0	48	6
Suſſex	109	0	00	0	49	0	36	10	00	0
Suffolk	98	3	60	0	45	10	28	3	41	9
Cambrid.	92	0	00	0	44	5	22	4	40	0
Norfolk	101	9	00	0	44	9	25	0	41	11
Lincoln	90	3	65	0	50	11	25	3	45	2
York	84	9	72	3	48	4	26	8	42	9
Durham	90	11	00	0	42	0	25	8	00	0
Northum.	91	7	64	0	41	10	26	5	00	0
Cumberl.	91	5	58	0	41	10	29	0	00	0
Weſtmor.	94	10	55	2	36	4	28	1	00	0
Lancaſter	95	11	00	0	48	2	28	9	45	10
Cheſter	89	0	00	0	52	10	31	1	54	0
Flint	75	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	98	8	00	0	48	7	28	0	54	2
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	44	0	21	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	42	8	22	0	00	0
Merioneth	87	9	00	0	47	9	24	0	00	0
Cardigan	75	4	00	0	42	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	76	7	00	0	43	8	20	8	00	0
Carmarth.	83	4	00	0	52	0	20	10	00	0
Glamorg.	86	7	00	0	52	0	28	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	91	8	00	0	52	11	30	10	50	7
Somerſet	92	3	00	0	51	2	25	3	50	4
Monmo.	90	1	00	0	51	2	24	2	00	0
Devon	97	9	00	0	46	3	26	2	00	0
Cornwall	96	3	00	0	45	8	26	1	00	0
Dorſet	101	6	00	0	49	6	25	4	60	0
Hants	105	6	00	0	49	10	31	0	54	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	101	3	64	1	47	8	28	4	45	5
2	96	4	60	0	45	5	26	5	41	5
3	101	9	60	7	44	9	25	6	41	11
4	86	11	65	6	49	0	28	8	43	5
5	91	3	64	0	42	1	26	0	36	0
6	92	0	57	6	40	0	29	8	47	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	94	2	60	7	49	9	29	9	48	7
8	88	7	60	7	46	0	25	0	54	3
9	81	2	60	7	46	4	21	1	47	8
10	91	11	60	7	51	7	26	8	50	5
11	97	0	60	7	45	11	26	1	47	8
12	103	9	60	7	49	2	33	3	57	3

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1805.

LETTER XVI. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, March 2.*

IN the Moral World, approximation conduces to similarity both in principle and sentiment: in Nature, likewise, it forms a thousand varied and beautiful attractions. In private life, local and partial improvements excite general imitation; and thus the comforts and ornaments of domestic enjoyment are extended. Hence it might have been expected that the excellent management of the *Castle Prison* in *Lincoln*, under the humane and religious attention of the County Magistrates, would have produced a salutary influence throughout the whole City; but, unhappily, like the more violent elements in nature, approximation here seems to have produced only repulsive agencies in the government of the *Stone Bow-gate* prison. In one we contemplate with pleasure a Magistracy, by the exercise of humanity to the prisoners in the *Castle Prison*, elevated to a dignified rank; in the other, the incarcerated objects, by the *misrule* and neglect of the managers, are degraded beneath the character of rational beings. This neighbouring contrast, great as it is, might have appeared in the prophetic vision of the Poet's eye, thus discriminated:

"Of all God's works, which doe this worlde adorne,
There is no one more faire and excellent
Than is man's body, both for powre and form,
While it is kept in sober government;
But none then is more fowle and indecent,
Distempered through *misrule* and passions base;
It grows a monster, and incontinent
Doth lose his dignity and native grace.
Behold, who list, *both* ONE *and* OTHER *in* THIS PLACE."

SPENCER's Faery Queene, b. II. c. 9.

In the preceding Number I had been led to hope that the *acmé* of *misrule* and misery was passed, and that the dreary desert had been at length traversed; but, in perusing the following letter, it will appear that the smaller pyramids only have been seen, and that the greater are now presented to view. In these stupendous works of labour the excavations and chambers were formed for the sepulture of the dead, to whom the Egyptians devoted religious obsequies; but the chambers of the *Stone Bow-gate* are made the sepultures of the living, to whom are denied the benefits of religion, and the services of a chaplain; and thus Pagan superstition was more piously exercised in Egypt than is Christian benevolence now in Lincoln! The gloominess of one might be relieved by appropriate hieroglyphicks, the other by intoxication! The resemblance in both was alone preserved by the exclusion of light and air; but the former was free from humidity, whilst the *Stone Bow-gate* and the NEWARK *Town-gaol* might afford reflections to Armstrong, where he observes,

"It is not air, but flouts a nauseous mass
Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things.
Much moisture hurts; but here a fœtid bath,
With oily rancour fraught, relaxes more
The solid frame than simple moisture can."

Well might my friend, after examining a dark and dank chamber in NEWARK *Town-gaol* 14 steps under-ground, occasionally overflowed with 13 inches depth of water, indeed exclaim, "an horrid dungeon!" That his pathetic delineations

neations of human woe, and appeals to commiseration, may rouse more effectually the publick to ameliorate the unhappy condition of their fellow-creatures, is the apology offered for these additional remarks of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Newark upon Trent,
My dear Sir, *Aug.* 13, 1802.

IT gives me great pleasure in sending you the following account of Lincoln Castle; and it is increased by the assurances I have received that the *City* is going to build a new prison, and the hopes I entertain that the same humane and religious attention will be paid to their prisoners as are shewn to those in the Castle by the *County* Magistrates.

It always gives me pleasure to approve, and pain to censure: but truth obliges me to narrate facts as I find them. That the prison of the Stone Bow-gate is one of the worst in the kingdom; that its long neglect and scanty allowance (not 2d.½ *per* day) are a disgrace to the city, and shocking to humanity, will be obvious to every one who peruses my remarks. The prisoners *here*, half famished, half suffocated, and in a continual state of intoxication, present such a combination of miseries as it is difficult for imagination to form an idea of; whilst those confined in the *Castle* have every comfort which can attend incarceration. It is not easy to reconcile such different treatment in prisons so near each other; but that I may soon inform you of the one at the *Stone Bow-gate* being abolished is the ardent wish of, dear Sir, your much obliged friend and humble servant, JAMES NEILD.

P.S. I got up earlier than usual this morning, but left Lincoln without finishing my letter, which you will receive from Newark. People were flocking from all parts to see two men suffer (one of whom had long been a terror to the country); and I was glad to decamp for the same reason. To-morrow I set out for Doncaster; and in a few days you may expect remarks on the Yorkshire prisons.

The Gaol for the county of Lincoln is situate in the Castle-yard, containing about seven acres of land inclosed by a high wall. The premises are held by lease of the Dutchy Court of Lancaster for a term of 30 years, at an annual rent of 10*s*. The new Gaol has been built about 14 years; is a good brick building with stone facings. The front (which contains the gaoler's and debtors' apartments) is about 46 yards long, with near two acres of grass-plot fenced off in the front of it for the debtors, who have the privilege of walking there during the day: with a well of good water in it. The sexes are completely separated by day and night.

One-half of this building is occupied by the male debtors, having three day-rooms for master's-side debtors, average size 20 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 9 inches high; and one for common-side debtors, 21 feet by 16, and 12 feet 9 high. On the first-floor are five lodging-rooms with an airy passage communicating to them; average size 17 feet by 15 feet 6, and 11 feet high. On the second-floor are five other lodging-rooms of the same dimensions, with a similar passage, one of which is for common-side debtors. The other half of the building is the gaoler's house, excepting two Attic rooms for female debtors, one a day-room, the other a night-room; size, 16 feet 9 inches by 16 feet, and 10 feet high, each.

The common prison is built from the centre of the above building on the South side, to have the benefit of the sun in the court-yard. The passage down it, is in a line with the front entrance-door, is arched above, and is 5 feet wide by 10 feet high. The lower end of it is made with an iron-grating, by which the ventilation cannot be obstructed. It contains on the ground-floor—first, a strong room for refractory debtors; opposite, one with a bath and oven in it; next, three night-cells for two prisoners each, size, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet high, with wood bedsteads fastened on the floor.

There are four day-rooms, with fire-places in them, for the different description of prisoners as under:

No. 1, 20 feet by 11, and 11 feet high, for male prisoners for trial.

No. 2, 11 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for female prisoners for trial.

No. 3, 17 feet by 9, and 11 feet high, for male convicts under sentence of transportation.

No. 4, 12 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for convicts for lesser offences.

These rooms have each a court communicating to them, 15 yards by 10; are all private with respect to each other, being separated by walls 24 feet high,

high. The court-yard of No. 2 has hard and soft-water pumps, from which a supply of excellent water is at all times accessible to the prisoners. There is a wash-house in the centre of it, with a copper, washing-tubs, &c. &c. Next, are six night-cells for single men, size, 9 feet by 5 feet 9, and 11 feet high, with bedsteads as before. The night-cells on the ground-floor are arched above. Strong oak boarding on the walls and floor; and the windows, which are double-barred, and look into the day-yards, have wood shutters, which make them warm and close at night. The prison is perfectly dry. Adjoining to the building already described there have since been built four solitary cells, two on each side the passage, with fire-places and glass windows; size, 13 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 9, and 11 feet high, communicating each to a court-yard 23 feet by 12. Over these four cells is the chapel; size, 31 feet by 28, and 15 feet 3 inches high; it is neatly pewed; has a high framing to prevent debtors and felons from seeing each other. The women's seat is framed high, that they cannot be seen during divine service. There is no communication at any time between debtors and felons. The county furnishes no employment *here*; but such as are of handicraft trades are allowed to work on their own account, and generally get work out of the town. There is a house of correction in each division of the county, where work is furnished. That at Kirton, for the division of *Lindsay* (which comprizes half the county), is a newly-erected and convenient building, under very good regulation; the employ in the wool-line. The others are at Falkingham for the parts of *Kesteven*, and at Spalding for the parts of *Holland*.

Male convicts wear a county clothing of drab and blue coloured cloth. Debtors and felons are all obliged to attend chapel. The whole of the prison is whitewashed once a year, and the day-rooms twice, or oftener if they require it. Two guineas are paid annually by the clerk of the peace to the poor prisoners in the King's Bench and Marshalsea.

Officers and salaries.—Gaoler, John Merryweather 300*l. per annum*; chaplain, Rev. George Davies Kent, 50*l. per annum*; surgeons, Messrs. Parnel and Franklyn, 30*l. per annum*.

The gaoler has no fees on the discharge of either debtors or felons; but the under-sheriff demands a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* for his *liberate* from every debtor, except those discharged by proclamation, or under the Lords Act, who pay no fee. Garnish is abolished.

The gaoler is required out of the above salary to find three turnkeys and a caterer, who attend every day at nine o'clock and three, to purchase in the town whatever prisoners may want (liquor excepted), also eight chaldron of coals a year, and straw, mops, tubs, buckets, &c. for the use of the prison. The chaplain is required to do duty three times a week, one of which is to be on the Sunday with a sermon; also to attend daily those under sentence of death. The worthy magistrates of this division are not only very humanely, but very religiously attentive to the comforts of the prisoners; having ordered any sum, not exceeding 5*l.* a year, at the discretion of the chaplain, to be laid out in the purchase of religious tracts for the use of all the prisoners. They are numbered and entered into a book when delivered out, are called in once a week, and then re-delivered in the same manner; by which they get a change of reading, and their being lost or destroyed is prevented by the regularity with which it is done.

The surgeon is required to attend all the felons and *certificated* debtors.

County allowance.—Debtors obtaining a *certificate*, of their having no visible estate or effects, under the hands of the minister, churchwarden, and overseers of the parish they last lived in, are allowed by the county a pound and a half of good household bread *per* day, and one pound of good beef without bone *per* week. The bread is delivered three times in the week in loaves of three pounds and a half each. The whole furnished by contract. Also four chaldron of coals every year, which are distributed half quarterly.

N.B. Those debtors who receive their sixpences have no county allowance of food.

When it is considered that, out of 175 felons committed in seven years, not one has died in the gaol, and that a great proportion of them were almost eaten up with filth and disease, it affords a striking proof not only of the salubrity of its situation, and the healthiness of the prison, but of the great care and attention of those excellent magistrates who superintend the prison concerns.

Bene-

Benefactions.—From a farm at Ripham, near Lincoln, in the tenure of William Glosfop, *per annum*, 5*l*. From a house in Lincoln in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Cullen, *per annum*, 3*l*. Sundry benefactions from sheriff, grand juries, &c. 8*l*.—Number of debtors, Aug. 12, 1802, eleven.

Allowance to felons.—The same allowance of food to all the felons as to the certificated debtors; also four chaldrons of coals *per* year distributed half quarterly. Each felon has a rug, three blankets, and straw for bedding. In case of illness, the surgeon, when it is necessary, takes off the county allowance, and orders, at the charge of the county, such diet and nursing as he shall think proper. The gaoler is allowed 1*s*. *per* mile for the removal of transports and other convicts. Number of felons, Aug. 12, 1802, nine.

Assize convicts under sentence of transportation have the king's allowance of 2*s*. 6*d*. instead of the usual county allowance. The number of felons committed to the Castle in the last seven years, 175, of whom 38 were capitally convicted, and 11 executed, including the two who are to suffer this morning, and whom I was pleased to see yesterday intent on their devotions, and diligently preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo. The cell in which they were confined was spacious and airy, and opened into a court-yard. I can form a tolerable good judgment of a gaoler from the countenances of his prisoners. Complacency, submission, and good order, were visible in every part of this well-regulated prison; a sure proof that the keeper is intelligent, active, and humane.

The county does not allow bedding to the poor or certificated debtors; but has set apart a large day-room and a large night-room, free of rent or any charge whatever, for the use of those who chuse to find their own bedding.

Master-side debtors, or those who can afford it, may go into rooms furnished by the gaoler, for which they pay, if two sleep together, 1*s*. 3*d*. *per* week each; if a debtor has a bed to himself, 2*s*. 6*d*. *per* week. The number of debtors committed to Lincoln Castle in the last seven years, 865; of which 122 were for sums from 10*l*. to 50*l*.; and, of the whole number, 119 were discharged without the plaintiff's obtaining one farthing of either debt or costs; a proof of the exceeding folly of being so stimulated by their passions as to go to law with fellow-creatures too poor and miserable to afford any prospect of payment; for such those must be who are certificated.

Lincoln City and County Gaol.—Samuel Tuke, jun. gaoler; salary, 40*l*.; fees on discharge of debtors and felons, 6*s*. 8*d*.; Garnish abolished. No regular surgeon; when one is wanted, he is sent by the City, and makes a bill. The City likewise pays the felon's fees; but the debtor is required to pay his own fees, or be detained. Divine service has never been performed by any one to the prisoners. Allowance to poor debtors and felons, 7*s*. 6*d*. a week. the city furnishes no employment, but allows straw on the floor, a blanket and a rug, to each prisoner.

This gaol at the *Stone Bow-gate* has one room, about 13 feet square, for men debtors, and one, about 8 feet square, for women, both up-stairs; in each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three steps; one has a flagged, the other a damp earth floor. In one of them (13 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 2 inches) is a cage, in which the sickly woman felon was locked up at night; the other room is about 9 feet square; both dark and very offensive, having neither light nor air but what is received through a small iron-grated window to each room, about 2 feet square; and even this small portion of light and air is almost totally excluded by the numbers of people continually at the windows talking with the prisoners, frequently giving them liquor to excess, and which the utmost vigilance of the keeper cannot prevent. The bars of the small iron-grated window are wide enough apart to admit a pot of beer, with which publicans supply them at all hours; and spirituous liquors are conveyed to the prisoners in the same manner by vagrants. The gaoler told me that, in July, 1801, he had nearly lost his life by four intoxicated felons, to whom a soldier's musket had been conveyed through the grating; that, in order to put a stop to the introduction of spirits, he had a perforated tin-plate put over the window; but this he was soon obliged to remove for fear of suffocating his prisoners: and even this plate did not prevent the prisoners from receiving spirituous liquors conveyed through a tobacco-pipe. No court-yard. No water accessible to the prisoner. A half-tub in each room serves the

the purpose of a necessary. In the cage abovementioned the keeper told me he has had five persons locked up at night for a month. Number of prisoners, August 12, 1802, one debtor, one felon; Aug. 13, 1804, one debtor, seven felons. The prisoners have *now* good water and a privy: and, as the City has purchased a piece of ground, and are going to build a new gaol, it may be fairly presumed they will imitate the County in acts of humanity.

Lincoln House of Correction is in the Sheep-market, and consists of two rooms about 15 feet square, and a small court-yard. Employment, spinning and carding wool. Those who are committed to *hard labour* receive two-pence in a shilling of their earnings, the rest is accounted for to the city; other prisoners receive one-half their earnings, and the keeper the other half. The Act for the preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, both hung up. Whitewashed about two years ago. No divine service or any religious attentions whatever. Allowance, 4d.½ a day. Surgeon from the city when wanted. Plank bedsteads with straw, two blankets and a rug, to each prisoner. Keeper, Samuel Tuke, sen.; salary, 10l. Prisoners, August 12, 1802, two men, one woman.

Newark upon Trent Town-gaol and Bridewell.—William Cropper, gaoler; salary, 10l. out of which he finds straw for the prisoners. Fees; debtors, 4s.; felons, 13s. 4d. No chaplain, nor any religious attentions. Surgeon, when wanted, from the workhouse. Allowance, 3d. a day. No employment. This prison adjoins the workhouse, has two rooms above and one below, about 22 feet by 12, with arched roofs, flag floors, and a fire-place. Each room has one double-bar iron-grated window for light and ventilation. There is a small court, 26 feet by 10, with a pump in it; but no sewer, a half-tub in each room being substituted for that purpose. The rooms and staircases were very dirty, not having been whitewashed for five years. Below, is a horrid dungeon, down 14 steps, about 22 feet by 12, totally dark; the only light or ventilation it ever receives is from an aperture in the door, about 6 inches by 4, which is opened to give the prisoner his food: damp mud-floor. The keeper informed me, that in the winter the water was 16 inches deep in it. There is one room without the prison-wall, about 15 feet by 8, in which women are occasionally put, and for the admission of light and air there is a circular grating over the door. Prisoner, Aug. 18, 1803, one.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is often consulted as a book of reference by writers of Biography, any mistakes which may appear in so valuable a work should be corrected as soon as they are discovered.

In last month's Magazine your correspondent W. S. has been led into an error, by confounding together two gentlemen of the same name, but not at all related to each other; Mr. Samuel Martin, whose portrait is given in p. 113, and Mr. Martin the banker.

The first part of the notice is correct. Mr. Samuel Martin was secretary to the Treasury (and also treasurer to the late Princess Dowager of Wales); he fought Wilkes in 1763; represented the boroughs of Camelford and of Hastings for many years; and was member for the latter place in the parliament which was dissolved in the year 1774, the last in which Mr. Samuel Martin ever sat. He then retired from public life, and died in 1788; consequently, he could not have been "a frequent speaker in the House of Commons between 1782 and 1786," as your correspondent W. S. mentions; nor did he ever refuse, what never could have been offered to him, "an alderman's gown," for he had no connexion whatever with the Corporation of London. In these instances your correspondent must have alluded to Mr. Martin the banker, and member for Tewkesbury. W. THO. F-G.

*** We are very much obliged to our Correspondent for having pointed out this very palpable error. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

IN the wide range of your intelligent readers, I would flatter myself that some information may be obtained respecting the verses mentioned in the following extract from the Talbot Papers, in the College

lege of Arms, as publiſhed by Mr. Lodge in his valuable "Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory." I have not met with any other inſtance of Mr. Secretary Cecil's being a Poet, nor is he noticed in that capacity in the "Royal and Noble Authors;" neither does Sir John Hawkins mention *Hales* as a Compoſer. The letter is addreſſed from Mr. William Browne to the Earl of Shrewſbury, Sept. 18, 1602. I much regret the not being able to trace the verſes to their hiding-place. It is poſſible, however, that they may ſtill be preſerved either at Harefield or Burghley. In an indorſement at the back of the letter they are called "The Verſes of the Picture taken from Dianae's Nymph."

"I ſend your Lo. here incloſed ſome verſes compounded by Mr. Secretary, who gott Hales to frame a ditty unto itt. The occaſion was, as I hear, ye the young Lady of Darby wearing about her neck, in her boſom, a picture, which was in a dainty tablet; the Queen, eſpying itt, aſked, what fyne jewell that was? The Lady Darby was curious to excuſe the ſhewing of it; but the Queen wold have it, and, opening it, and finding it to be Mr. Secretary's, ſnatcht itt away, and tyed itt upon her ſhoe, and walked long with it there; then took it thence, and pinned itt on her elbow, and wore it there ſom time alſo; which Mr. Secretary being told of, made theſe verſes, and had Hales to ſing them in his chamber. It was told her Ma^ty, that Mr. Secretary had rare muſick, and ſongs; ſhe would needes hear them; and ſo this ditty was ſtrung which you ſee firſt written. More verſes there be lykewyſe, whereof ſom, or all, were lykewyſe ſoung. I do boldly ſend theſe things to your Lo. wch I wold not do to any els, for I heare they are very ſecrett. Some of the verſes argew, that he repynes not, thoghe her Ma^ty pleaſe to grace others, and contents himſelf wth the favour he hath." J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE Rev. Mr. Biſhop was not rector of St. Ethelburga (as ſtated by Mr. Roberdeau in p. 109) but of St. Martin Outwich. I incloſe a ſmall unpubliſhed ſpecimen of his poetry; to explain which, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that the Anniverſary of the Sons of the Clergy was uſually a holiday at Merchant-Taylors.

"*To the Rev.* MOSES PORTER, Clapham.

"Dear MOSES, *Merchant-Taylors' School, Tueſday, Apr* 23, 1776.

"At *Son-hall* (for *Dames* treats),
On Tueſday next, the Prieſthood eats;
Where I (whoſe Taſte for Crowds and Show,
Whoſe Giant-Appetite you know,)
With half a Pigeon and a Jelly
Should cram that Parſon's-barn, my belly.

"But, ſince ſheer Luxury's the word,
A richer Feaſt ſhall be preferr'd.

"So, if you'll ſeaſon ſome plain Diſh
(Pye, Pudding, Pulſe, Fleſh, Fowl, or Fiſh)
With quantum-ſuff of Goſſip-ſauce,
With you the Holiday I'll paſs.

"Then, while the Tribe of *Men-divine*
Becauſe they're ſtuffing think they dine,
I, from your Converſe and your Meat
Shall have, in all its forms, a Treat;
And, in each ſenſe the words will bear,
Secure a *perfect* Glutton's ſhare.

"For, if to eat for eating's ſake
Of *ſimple* Gluttony partake,
To eat for Friendſhip's ſake appears
Indulging over head and ears.

Yours ever, S. BISHOP."

They who knew him beſt will readily own that theſe lines afford a genuine portrait of his character.

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 23.

LATELY as a boy was ploughing a field at Pottern, in Wilts, the ſhare took up on its point a fine old ring of the pureſt gold, weighing 18 dwts. 19 grs. on an eſtate belonging to Mr. Gregory Clement, temp. Cha. I. and was ſaid to have once belonged to Bp. Bonner; but, upon applying to Mr. Townſend, of the Heralds office, we find it is of much earlier date, and, excepting a creſcent for difference, correſponds exactly with an entry made in the Viſitation of Wilts, *anno* 1566, for George Burley, of Whiſtley, in the pariſh of Pottern, eſq. whoſe great grandmother was a co-heir of Bonham. Some of that family may be ſtill living; and, if deſirous of obtaining the ſeal, may have it for a trifle more than the weight of the gold, by applying to Mr. Baſnet, Bond-ſtreet, Bath.

1 and 4. *Burley*, three boars heads.

2. *Bonham*, a chevron wavy between three croſſes formée fitchée.

3. Three ſpears erect in feſs. (*See Plate I. fig.* 3).

Yours, &c. H. W.

M.

The Market Place of AXBRIDGE, *from a Painting in 1760.*

Gent. Mag. March 1805. Pt. I. p. 201.

Geo. Bennett del. 1804.

J. Cary Sculp.

Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, Jan.* 1.

ACCIDENTALLY meeting the other day with a painting of the market-place, part of the church, and old market-croſs of this town, I could not reſiſt the temptation of attempting a ſketch of it; and, with all its imperfections, I now ſend it to you. If you think it worthy to be preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at your ſervice. From what I can diſcover, the picture from which the incloſed drawing is taken was painted about fifty years ago, but by whom I know not. It is, however, very correct, as I can myſelf perfectly recollect when every houſe repreſented in the drawing appeared as you ſee them therein delineated; but within a few years ſeveral of the houſes have been taken down and rebuilt, which renders the drawing the more worthy of attention. I cannot ſay ſo much of the market-croſs as of other parts of the picture, it having been taken down long before my recollection; but, from the very juſt repreſentation of the other parts of the market-place, we have fair grounds for believing it as correct a view of the market-croſs alſo, now (in conſequence of the ſuperior taſte of corporators, pariſh officers, and others, over that of their anceſtors) demoliſhed and gone for ever; and, but for the picture above alluded to, it is highly probable that it would not now be known ſuch a venerable remain ever had place in the town of Axbridge. This croſs was taken down many years ago, and a modern octagon market-houſe, ſupported by eight plain columns, erected on its ſite.

Axbridge is about ten miles from Wells, eighteen from Briſtol, about the ſame diſtance from Bridgwater, and 135 from London. It is ſituate on the Southern ſide of the Mendip hills; and the ſpectator may, from the ſummit of thoſe hills juſt above the town, enjoy the moſt extenſive and picturesque proſpects, over the Briſtol Channel, to Monmouthſhire, Brecknockſhire, Glamorganſhire, and Pembrokeſhire; and, in another point of view, over a moſt rich and fertile tract of land extending to the Quantock hills, including the bay of Bridgwater and the Severn ſea, or mouth of the Briſtol Channel. And the valetudinary may inhale from the tops of thoſe delightful Mendip hills the moſt ſalubrious and invigorating air any where to be met with in the Weſt of England.

With reſpect to the antient ſtate of this town I am not prepared to ſay much: the few obſervations following, however, are from a literary gentleman in the neighbourhood; and I have no doubt of their authenticity. "The name of this place was antiently ſpelt *Axbrigge*. It was formerly a borough, and in many reſpects of much greater importance than at preſent. It antiently belonged to the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, together with Congerſbury and Cheddar; out of which three manors was paid yearly into the king's Exchequer a rent of 54l.; but, as this was deemed a large ſum in the 13th century, they were reſigned to King Edward the Second, who, in the 18th year of his reign, granted theſe manors *(inter alia)* in tail general to Edmund de Woodſtock, Earl of Kent, his brother, in whoſe poſterity they remained till the reign of Edward the Fourth. Being forfeited to that King, he gave them to his brother George Duke of Clarence, who is ſaid to have been drowned in a butt of malmſey in the Tower, by the king his brother's order, at the inſtigation of his other brother, the execrable Richard Duke of Glouceſter, afterwards King Richard III. Edward Earl of Warwick, ſon of the Duke of Clarence, then became ſeiſed of them; and from him to Margaret his ſiſter, wife of Sir Richard Pole, afterwards the famous Counteſs of Saliſbury; but, ſhe being beheaded May 27, 1540, it again devolved to the Crown. The manor of Axbridge hath long ſince been diſmembered; and the preſentation to the rectory is in the Biſhop of Bath and Wells. The town at preſent conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, which is about a quarter of a mile in length, and in ſome places very narrow. The houſes in general are old and meanly built, many of them with timber, lath, and plaſter, ſomewhat in the manner of old London before the great fire. Here is a tolerably ſpacious market-place, together with a market-houſe and ſhambles, the latter well ſupplied on the market-day with butchers meat.

The market, however, is of much leſs conſequence than it was ſome years ago; and, following the example of the neighbouring town Wrington, appears to be faſt tending towards annihilation; in fact, this ſeems to be the caſe

caſe with a great many of the ſmaller markets in the kingdom in general; from what cauſe ariſing I ſhall not intrude upon the limits of your Magazine to diſcuſs. In every book (ſuch as Gazetteers, Touriſts, &c.) that I have met with, giving any account of Axbridge, it is ſaid that the market at this place is held on *Thurſday*; but, with due deference and reſpect for theſe authorities, I beg to obſerve, that the market is at preſent, and hath been from time immemorial, held on Saturday; and there is no record that I can diſcover which points out its ever having been held on a Thurſday*. I preſume that it muſt have been a miſtake originating with the author of ſome early account of the town, and that it has been copied by all ſubſequent compilers of the topography of this place. If this conjecture is without foundation, I ſhall be obliged to any of your correſpondents to ſet me right.

Two fairs are held annually in this town, the one at Candlemas, and the other at Lady-day; the former principally for cattle; the latter for cattle, cloth, cutlery, jewelery, and a great variety of other merchandize and toys. Lady-day being the uſual time of the year in this neighbourhood for hiring ſervants, this fair is generally attended by an immenſe concourſe of ſervants of both ſexes. The fair uſually continues two or three days, ; and many of the fair filles-de-chambres, dairy-maids, and even fat cooks and greaſy ſcullion wenches, are ſo civilly greeted by their amorous ſwains, that this fair is productive of much buſineſs for the country juſtices and their clerks, pariſh-officers, and midwives, for many miles round.

Another fair was formerly held here on the 11th of June, and called St. St. Barnabas fair, which had been diſcontinued for many years; the Corporation, however, attempted to revive it about 12 years ago, but without effect, as it is now totally laid aſide. There was alſo a fair held here formerly on the feſtival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The warm ſituation of this place renders it peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of early vegetables; the town and pariſh being ſituate, as it were, in a dell, which forms a kind of amphitheatre, backed towards the North by the Mendip hills, and by projecting promontories or head-lands on the Eaſt and Weſt, whereby the winds moſt prejudicial to vegetation are excluded. Green peas in particular are here to be had as early in the ſeaſon as at any place in the kingdom; and they are frequently ſent to Briſtol and Bath, and ſold at 16s. and 18s. *per* peck; and the premium given by the Corporation of Briſtol for the moſt early peas brought to that market is generally carried by the Axbridge gardeners.

The walks near the town in the Spring ſeaſon are rendered very pleaſant, from the variety of the crops which are raiſed in the fields adjoining by the gardeners (or, as they are here called, *croperſ)*; where may be ſeen at one view a great variety of culinary plants, proper for the kitchen-garden, diſpoſed in large beds and ridges, interſperſed with ridges of wheat, barley, beans, peas, oats, &c. Theſe fields are of conſiderable extent, and are divided by mere-ſtones, or land-marks, only; and the pleaſing contraſt, ariſing from this varied and patch-work ſcene, can only be appreciated by thoſe who have ſeen it when clothed in the rich and beautiful tints of vegetative nature, about the months of April and May.

The church here is an handſome Gothic edifice, and, from its appearance, of conſiderable antiquity. It is cruciform, conſiſting of a nave and chancel with ſide-ailes to each, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, whoſe ſtatue appears on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the tower, but much defaced by the iron hand of that ruthleſs and unrelenting deſtroyer Time.

The tower contains a peal of ſix very muſical bells (moſt of them, I believe, new-caſt about ſeven or eight years ſince); alſo a clock and chimes, the latter playing a grand and ſolemn tune every four hours. One of the bells is rung every evening from Michaelmas-day to Shrove Tueſday, and called curfew*. In the floor of the North tranſept is a curious monumental braſs, with an inſcription bearing date about the time of King Richard III. Of this

braſs,

* There is ſtill extant a charter of Queen Elizabeth, which permits two markets to be held in the week, namely, *Tueſday* and Saturday.

* But, inſtead of going at eight o'clock, the hour appointed by William the Norman for that purpoſe, the bell called curfew is here rung at ſeven.

braſs, and ſome of the monuments in the church, I intend making drawings, which ſhall be ſent you at ſome future period. The church is kept in excellent repair, and the interior part particularly neat and decent; and its decorations are very handſome and appropriate. It contains a neat and fine-toned organ of rather ſmall dimenſions, and alſo ſeveral good monuments of the Prowſe and other families; likewiſe a ſuperb and elegant cloth for the altar, richly embroidered by one of the ladies of the Prowſe family (if I miſtake not, Mrs. Abigail Prowſe, daughter of George Hooper, biſhop of Bath and Wells).

The preſent incumbent of the rectory is the Rev. R. I. R. Jenkins, of Bridgwater; and divine ſervice is regularly and ſolemnly performed twice on Sundays and on ſaints days and holidays by the preſent worthy and moſt deſervedly-reſpected curate, the Rev. B. Cattle, of whom it may truly be ſaid, that

"At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorn the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail with double ſway, [pray."
And fools who come to ſcoff remain to

The body corporate conſiſts of a mayor, alderman, eight capital burgeſſes, a recorder, a common or town-clerk and other officers, and 24 inferior burgeſſes. The moſt antient document that I can diſcover relative to this place, is a grant by King John, in the 5th year of his reign, to Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of Wells, afterwards lord chancellor and biſhop of Lincoln. The original grant is ſtill to be ſeen among the records in the chapel of the Rolls.

By the annexed *token* (*fig.* 1) it appears, that a perſon of the name of *John Tuthill* was formerly proprietor and occupier, and probably the builder, of the Angel inn repreſen ed in the plate, as the initials on the coin and thoſe on the Angel inn are exactly ſimilar. The date of the former is 1669, and that of the latter 1672.

The Tuthills were an antient and reſpectable family of this place, and ſeveral branches of it ſtill live here. The Rev. ——Tuthill was rector ſome years ago. Mr. Richard and Mr. James Tuthill, his ſons, were both reſpectable ſurgeons and apothecaries; and the former was one of the coroners for the county till the time of his death, in or about 1790.

Axbridge is the birth-place of two very great geniuſes in the art of painting, Mr. William and Mr. John Naiſh. The former, to the irreparable loſs of the Polite Arts, is lately dead; and the latter (who, I underſtand, was patroniſed by, and loſt an invaluable friend in the death of, the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds,) reſides in or near London. The following lines, addreſſed to Mr. William Naiſh (by a friend, on the diſcovery of his extraordinary genius for painting), lately fell into my hands: and, as they may not be totally unintereſting to ſome of your readers, I beg to be indulged with a place for them in your much-admired Miſcellany.

"*To Mr.* WILLIAM NAISH, *Limner.*

"Full oft, friend William, do I ſee
The force of genius ſhine in thee
When I thy portraits ſcan,
When I in each performance trace
The ſofter tints of beauty's face,
Or ſtronger lines of man.

"Inſtructed by no maſter's hand,
Still thou thy pencil doſt command
To own a maſter's force;
And it no otherwiſe appears,
Or whether 'twas the work of years,
Or whether Nature's courſe.

"In ev'ry beauteous miniature
How ſweet thy tints, thy traits how pure
My wond'ring eyes behold!
Thy colours in each piece expreſs
Form, likeneſs, ſymmetry, and dreſs
Of azure, green, and gold!

"When beauty in its native charms
Before you ſits, your fancy warms:
Your blended colours prove
The force of animated youth
In elegance, deſign, and truth,
Which when we ſee we love."

I know not the author of theſe lines; and have only to obſerve that, whatever the merits or demerits of them may be, they certainly poſſeſs one very great excellence, namely, that of ſtrict veracity.

To the diſgrace of this town, the abominable practice of bull-baiting, or rather bull-beating, with all its concomitant horrors, is ſtill continued annually on the 5th of November. Notwithſtanding all Mr. Wyndham's eloquence on the ſubject, I ſtill remain a ſceptic to his reaſoning; and ſincerely wiſh that ſuch an horrid ſport, ſo inconſiſtent with, and ſo diſgraceful to, the generous and noble character of Engliſhmen,

Engliſhmen, were, by an act of the Legiſlature, prohibited and aboliſhed for ever.

We have here a reſpectable corps of Volunteer infantry, commanded by Capt. Parker, both the officers and privates of which are highly diſtinguiſhed in the Weſt Mendip legion (of which it forms a part) for their very progreſſive abilities in military ſcience.

Yours, &c. G. B.

*** The Roman coin which accompanied this communication is of no value whatever.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

HAVING ſeen, in your vol. LXXIV. p. 20, ſome hints concerning hedges, and timber-trees in hedge-rows, will you allow me to offer a few thoughts on the ſame ſubject, with the hope, that, if nothing better ſhould occur, you may ſpare them a page in a future month?

Your readers muſt excuſe my ſignature, for I have no wiſh to ſhew myſelf to the world: what I have to ſay is to ſpeak for itſelf. And the Author of the Hints will, I hope, forgive me, if my thoughts do not quite coincide with his. When we preſent them to the publick, we have equal claim to have it ſuppoſed that we equally believe them to be right: but that publick is to decide for itſelf, whoſe ſentiments it ſhall prefer.

Where the hedges are ſeen ſpreading over the grounds, or whereſoever brakes and buſhes are occupying the fields or meadows, it may well be preſumed that on that farm, or in that country, there is not any high degree of cultivation to be looked for.

To every gent'eman who truly regards either the beauty or value of his eſtate, there ſeems not to be any thing much more deſerving of his early and ſtrict attention, than to have it divided by good quick-hedges, well-planted, and well preſerved, without which his demeſnes will never be elegant or convenient, nor will his farms be well-conducted, or lett to advantage; one of the firſt things a good huſbandman looks at, upon viewing a farm, being the ſtate of the fences.

How, and with what materials, theſe are beſt made and preſerved, is then the ſubject of our preſent enquiry. For a perfect hedge, there is not, in my opinion, any Engliſh plant ſo perfectly well-adapted as the common whitethorn, or hawthorn*; none other that is capable of making ſo good a fence, nor ſo *truly* impregnable; none more elegant, more eaſily kept in its full perfection, and in its proper line. How beautiful and fragrant is its bloom in the ſpring! and no ſhrub is more eaſily propagated, from the ſeeds or by layers, and probably from cuttings. If the berries are gathered in Autumn, buried deep in the ground in pans, until February, then rubbed out, and ſown in beds, as garden-ſeeds, they will ſoon come up by thouſands; to be tranſplanted the next Autumn into nurſery-rows. I believe that this plant will flouriſh in almoſt any ſituation, having often ſeen it growing plentifully and freely, ſelf-ſown, upon very high mountains, and in low and moiſt lands; it only requires to be planted on a good bank, raiſed on purpoſe. For I think no practical farmer has ever found any inconvenience from the general cuſtom, uſed as I apprehend in all well-incloſed lands in England, of placing the hedges upon banks, thrown up from the ditches made by their ſides, as well to aſſiſt and defend, as to drain them, if the ſoil is wet. Your Correſpondent makes not any mention of the laying or plaſhing of his hedges; which is the practice of the beſt of our tillage-countries; and which every attentive huſbandman conſtantly repeats once in eight or ten years, particularly next his fields of corn. A hawthorn-hedge thus managed is not to be exceeded by any others, either as to efficacy or duration; for if this method is perſevered in, it may be maintained in perfection for many generations, while well-built walls of equal age may be tumbled into ruin. The berries that are yearly dropping in the hedge will produce young plants to ſupply the places of ſuch old ones as go to decay; and the cutting out of the over-grown wood, and plaſhing down the reſt every time it is layed, always throws up from the ſtubs a plentiful ſtock of young ſhoots to keep the hedge full and flouriſhing.

I ſuppoſe that Mr. Loudon will not readily perſuade any but novices to depend upon the culture of his *light hedge-knife*, for the training of their hedges. I confeſs I do not ſee how this can effectually be done, but ſurely not by a farmer. Will not the wood in the middle of the hedge be very dif-

* Meſpilus apii folio ſylveſtris ſpinoſa. RAY.

ficult

ficult to come at with the knife? Will not much of this ſoon grow too ſtrong for it? Some perſons prefer the method of ſhearing their hedges, to keep them of the form they like: but this is not ſo effectual as laying. An hedge that is kept ſhorn ſoon becomes too thick in the upper part; and ſo thin in the bottom as to be no fence at all againſt pigs.

As to the timber for hedge-rows, I think I may appeal to the beſt judges of thoſe gentlemen who reſide in ſuch of our Engliſh counties where the growth of the Elm is encouraged, whether we have any other timber-tree ſo fit to be raiſed in, or along the ſides of hedges; and this for the beſt of reaſons; namely, that its value, to the proprietor, is not inferior even to the Oak, but exceeds it, as it grows to very great height and bulk, and this ſooner than the Oak; that it requires pruning in order to gain its due length; and if this is ſkilfully done, before the limbs are grown too large, the wounds ſoon heal, and no injury follows to the timber; that thus raiſed, and not allowed to ſpread its boughs, but high in the air, its perfection of beauty and uſe is obtained; and no hedge under its ſhade will be injured by it; and that hedge-rows of this timber, once planted, are, with due attention, planted for ever, as young trees will be always ſpringing up from the roots to ſucceed the old ones, and this without any detriment to the land, for the ſuckers which come up from it in the open ground are preſently bitten up cloſe by cattle, and come to nothing.

A gentleman of honour and veracity in Herefordſhire has aſſured me that, more than once in his life, he had ſold lots of Elm-timber, grown in the hedges of his fine meadows, which he ſhewed me, for more money than the fee ſimple of the lands themſelves was worth.

Far be it from the thoughts of every Engliſhman who loves his country to depreciate the value of the Oak, or to diſcourage its propagation, upon which the ſafety of our poſterity muſt always depend. It is the duty of Engliſh gentlemen to raiſe as many of them as they can with propriety:—but not in hedges, where they are miſchievous, and hardly ever grow to great height. If an Oak is ſhrouded, I always conſider it as directly murdered; and if left with its limbs ſpreading low (as they will ſpread), no quick-hedge can live under the drip of it. In groves, and large clumps, they ſhroud themſelves without injury; and reach the perfection of their growth, if judiciouſly thinned at proper intervals of time; by which ſuch plantations will pay the planter for his trouble, though he leaves the moſt valuable part for his children.

As to the Aſh, a Correſpondent has told you, very truly, that no timber-tree is more unfit to be permitted in hedges; and that none more impoveriſhes the ſoil, or obſtructs the work of the huſbandman. But, in general, the growing of timber in hedges is what ſhould only be done with caution, and particular conſideration. By the ſides of large paſtures, rows of Elms, as well as clumps of Oak thrown over them, are very ornamental and profitable, and afford a comfortable ſhade for cattle. But on the South, South-eaſt, and South-weſt ſides of tillage-fields, or even of rich meadows, they are injurious to the farmer, eſpecially in the time of harveſt, when the full benefit of the Sun's rays is of great importance.

When I read the direction to plant hedges of Alderwood, it brings to my recollection a writer, who, twenty years ago, recommended, as a great improvement and worthy of general imitation, to conſtruct all our hedges of Briars and Brambles. This advice was, I think, firſt given in the Gentleman's Magazine, and from thence taken into ſome of the Weekly Country Papers; in one of which, I remember ſomebody had the confidence to maintain that Brambles and Briars were the natural weeds of hedges; and that they ought to be extirpated from every good one with as much care as Docks and Thiſtles from a good garden. If it were not for the fear of being charged with a like preſumption, I might be tempted to rank the Alder (as applicable to hedges) amongſt this claſs of weeds. But I certainly think that there is no tree leſs eligible to grow there; as it is quite unfurniſhed with the weapons of defence, with which all hedges ought to be guarded: and no tree is more diſpoſed to fill the grounds about it both with ſuckers and ſeedlings, which ſpread without interruption from any cattle; for none will ever bite them unleſs impelled by hunger.

I might, perhaps, add ſomewhat more

more as to the planting of the Oak, but that I fear I may have already been too free with the room in your pages.

Yours, &c. SIMPLICIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 27.

IN oppoſition to the opinion of Biſhop Lowth, I have ventured to ſuggeſt, that, with reſpect to the inaccuracies which ſo frequently appear in the pages of Engliſh writers, the language itſelf, as well as the practice, is ſometimes in fault. Of the matter of our language no complaint can juſtly be made; our Vocabulary is luxuriant; we have terms in abundance for almoſt every poſſible ſubject: but in the uſe of this matter, if we may judge from what daily iſſues from the preſs, we are yet extremely inexpert. Like every other tongue, it muſt be learnt from maſters, with the aſſiſtance of Grammars, Dictionaries, and proper authorities. Of maſters I ſhall only ſay, that, except they themſelves have good Grammars and Dictionaries, and well-ſelected authorities, much proficiency is not fairly to be expected in the learner. As the country abounds ſo much in Grammar ſchools, it is to be lamented, that attention is paid to Latin and Greek, to the almoſt total neglect of Engliſh.

Of Grammars we have plenty; but a competent one, in my opinion, is even yet a deſideratum. Biſhop Lowth's, which is perhaps ſtill the beſt, is quite elementary. Johnſon's is rather an abridgment of what others had wrote upon the ſubject, than the reſult of his own thinking. The Hermes applies philoſophically to *univerſal* Grammar. And the Diverſions of Purley, as far as I have ſeen of it, goes only to the ſignificancy of particles, in oppoſition to Harris and others. Not one of theſe, nor any other that I have yet ſeen, has the moſt diſtant reſemblance to Chambaud's French Grammar, which, I think, would be an excellent pattern. There is ſcarcely an obſervation in any one of them on the conſtruction of the language, or the *regimen* of words in connexion.

Dictionaries are alſo plentiful; but, as a Noble Writer has obſerved, they are more properly what the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, Word-books, than Dictionaries in the ſuperior ſenſe of that title. Not one of them is at all upon the plan of Boyer's, which generally points out the proper propoſition, and gives examples.

Our laſt and principal reſource muſt be ſought in well-ſelected authorities. It is peculiarly hard, however, that either native or foreigner ſhould be obliged to ſearch volume after volume for what is perhaps not to be found; and, what is ſtill more perplexing, caſes may occur, in which authorities of equal weight are in direct oppoſition, and of courſe deſtroy each other.

If, in our ſearch, we enquire after the claſſical age of this country, we are referred to the early part of the 18th century. Few names ſtand higher in our language than thoſe of Swift, Dryden, Bentley, Bolingbroke, Pope, and Addiſon. I cannot help including Dryden, though rather of an earlier date. We may therefore reaſonably expect that the writings of theſe eminent men will afford a ſtandard of propriety. Swift wrote upon the ſubject of the Engliſh Tongue, and was remarkably attentive to grammatical preciſion. Dryden was the firſt Poet, Engliſh Critic, and Proſe-writer of his time. Bentley's literary character was well known through Europe. Bolingbroke and Pope were both very elegant, and generally very correct writers. And Johnſon concludes Addiſon's Life with ſaying, that, "whoever wiſhes to attain an Engliſh ſtyle, muſt give his days and nights to the volumes of Addiſon." But, what would the antagoniſt of the great Boyle have ſaid, had he diſcovered, in any of the learned languages, expreſſions equivalent to thoſe mentioned by Biſhop Lowth, in a note of his Grammar? Verily he would have roared, not like Bottom the Weaver, "as gently as a ſucking dove," but as loudly as Perillus, when roaſting in Phalaris' bull.

It appears then, that theſe authorities, though claſſical, might lead a Writer into many groſs errors. They are all guilty of faults (anomalies I will not call them, for they had no rule to direct them), that are rather a diſgrace to the language than themſelves. The inaccuracies mentioned are all in the uſe of the propoſition. Swift writes: "Value themſelves *by* drawing your character;" "Beſtow favour *to* the moſt deſerving;" "Fell *into* their cognizance;" "Factions *into* which we are engaged." Dryden: "Reſtore *into* the good graces;" "Accuſed *for* luxuriancy;" "May congratulate

gratulate *to* themſelves." Bolingbroke: "Reproached *to* Tacitus;" "Swerve *out* of the path." Bentley: "Reſolved *of* going;" "Made much *on*." Addiſon: "Policy prevail *upon* force;" "Diſſent *with* the Examiner." Pope: "And virgins ſmiled at what they bluſh'd (at) before."

The Grammarian adds one rule (the only one I have ſeen upon the ſubject) reſpecting the government of nouns, viz. that nouns generally require after them the ſame prepoſition as the verb from which they are formed. I exceedingly lament that he did not give us a chapter upon the uſe of the prepoſition after the verb itſelf.

If it be ſaid, that theſe errors might have been avoided, I aſk, through what means? Had theſe Authors ever been told, that the prepoſitions, they thus made uſe of, were improper? Or had it ever been ſettled, that the regimen of ſuch words as were naturalized ſhould follow that of the parent language? I grant, that we are not likely again to fall into the *ſame* errors, becauſe the Biſhop has pointed out the impropriety. But I aſſert, that there are many ſimilar ones, to which we are ſtill liable, without ſuſpecting that we are wrong; or rather, I ſhould ſay, that two writers, of equal ability and attention, may ſtill make uſe of different prepoſitions with the ſame word, to expreſs the ſame meaning, where one of them muſt neceſſarily be incorrect.

Take the word averſion: the Biſhop and the accurate Johnſon uſed the prepoſition *from*; and yet their authority can ſcarcely reconcile us to the uſage; we frequently hear and read of averſion *to*, and *for*, but ſeldom *from*, an object. Averſion, with the Latins, was not diſguſt itſelf, but the *effect* of it: our want of preciſion has converted the one into the other: by averſion we generally expreſs the ſentiment we feel, and not the effect of the ſentiment. Had either Lowth or Johnſon laid down a rule, we ſhould probably have adopted it. Though the former has not done ſo *totidem verbis*, I conceive that he intended to recommend the government of the parent language as our guide, by his obſervation on this word averſion, and his uſe of *to* with *oppoſition*: he ſays, "Put in appoſition *to*;" while moſt Schoolmaſters, I believe, ſtill retain the old expreſſion, "in appoſition *with*."

As all the ſix writers I have mentioned have been dead more than fifty years, it may be thought that their authority is of little weight. I readily grant, that our language has undergone many alterations ſince the death of Bolingbroke (the laſt of them) in 1751, and in ſome reſpects for the better: but ſtill few will deny, that the period from Dryden's death to Bolingbroke's may fairly be conſidered as the claſſical age of England. Though not meaning to enter generally into the ſubject of the Engliſh language, I may venture to aſſert, that the productions of the preſent day, with all our improvements and refinements, are no more entitled to a compariſon, in reſpect to vigour, real elegance, and effect, with the writings of the early part of the 18th century, than the Pharſalia of Lucan with Virgil's Æneid. What has been ſaid of the Pharſalia may be applied, with almoſt equal juſtice, to the preſent manner of writing. "The ſtyle is too pompous; it runs ſo much into the brilliant and the bombaſt, that it ſhould by no means be put into young people's hand, for fear of ſpoiling their taſte."

The writer of Junius' Letters (whoever he be) has much to anſwer for; his epigrammatic point, and the ſmoothneſs of his periods, dazzled his readers. In conſequence of an injudicious imitation of this dangerous model, we have run into a ſort of Della Cruſca Proſe, and pay more attention to the expreſſion than the ſentiment.

I cannot forbear here quoting a paſſage which I found in a Sermon (lately preached to a numerous congregation, and printed at their particular requeſt) as a fair ſpecimen of modern ſtyle. Speaking of the Pope, the Preacher ſays;

"After perhaps being permitted to exiſt ſome time a paraſite and a penſioner on this Corſican Slave Driver, he (Buonaparte) in the true ſtudy of ſtage effect, in the character of Ballet Maſter on the great ſtage of Europe, introduces a pantomime trick, by which the pontifical chair is threatened to be transformed, with a whiſtle and a touch of wand of this motley hero, into a mock throne for his brother; and his ſupreme, infallible Highneſs and Holineſs into a miſerable, abject outcaſt, the diſgrace and ſcorn of all true Catholics, and the pitiful engine of the uſurper's blaſphemous pretenſions, without any oſtenſible inclination, much leſs

means

means of extricating himſelf from the web which this crafty and blood-thirſty ſpider has with too much ſucceſs wound round him."

I dare not hazard a comment upon this ſentence, as it is rather beyond the ken of my intellectual viſion. I ſhall therefore prudently reſerve my opinion till I know that of Meſſrs. the Reviewers, in the full expectation that they will at leaſt think it very fine. The ſtage effect (to uſe his own language) muſt have been wonderfully great. *Ex pede Herculem.*

I do not mean to aſſert that we have no correct models among our preſent writers: we have many, which might eaſily be pointed out; but, I think, few will contradict me in ſaying, that, generally ſpeaking, we are extremely inaccurate in our language, and that we are likely to remain ſo, till our Grammars and Dictionaries are upon a much more extended plan, particularly on the article of prepoſitions, or the government of our words.

It would not be difficult to quote from living Authors, of great ability and claſſical education, inaccuracies as groſs as thoſe mentioned in the Biſhop's note, which, I conceive, can ariſe only from the want of ſome rule or ſtandard of acknowledged authority. This, however, I ſhall decline doing; though I will venture to notice a few expreſſions, which to me appear incorrect, in Johnſon, Harris, and others of the ſame date: "Turned their thoughts *upon* the modes of virtue;" "Conſiſted *in* the unreſtrained gratification;" "Johnſon expatiates freely *into* whatever is collateral;" "Formed merely *upon* ſentiments;" "Satisfied *in* the works;" Preface to the Hermes. "Cenſured *of* vanity;" Shenſtone. "Contraſted *to*;" Warton. "Compliance *to*; More. "Congenial *to*;" "Antipathy *at*; "Eloquent *of*; Mackenzie. In many other phraſes prepoſitions are uſed, of at leaſt doubtful propriety; ſuch as, "Antidote *againſt*;" Goldſmith. "Foreign *to*;" Shenſtone. "Affinity *with*"; Hawkeſworth. "Conformity *to*;" Warton. "Converſant *in*;" Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

Theſe writers are all of conſiderable authority; and the expreſſions are taken from ſhort Eſſays, a ſpecies of literary production, in which perſpicuity, accuracy, and expreſſion, are more particularly attended to. I have no heſitation in ſaying, that, according to my opinion, the wrong prepoſition is introduced in every inſtance. Others may entertain a very different opinion, and perhaps on much better grounds. It is, I think, a diſgrace to this nation, that any perſon of decent education ſhould yet feel a doubt upon the ſubject. Though Johnſon obſerves, that our language, not being very analogical, gives but few opportunities for grammatical reſearches, the difficulty ariſing from the uſe of prepoſitions may, I conceive, eaſily be obviated.

Half a century ago, Lord Cheſterfield lamented, that we had no lawful ſtandard of our language ſet up, for thoſe to reſort to who might chuſe to ſpeak and write it grammatically and correctly. With reſpect to the point I have mentioned, we have yet made no progreſs. I cordially agree with him in wiſhing, that either ſome one perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities would undertake the work ſingly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themſelves, or be formed by the Government, into a Society for that purpoſe.

I muſt beg your indulgence, Mr. Urban, while I add a few words upon the ſubject of punctuation. Biſhop Lowth obſerves, "The doctrine of punctuation muſt needs be very imperfect; few preciſe rules can be given, which will hold without exception in all caſes; but much muſt be left to the judgment and taſte of the writer."

Our writers ſeem to have availed themſelves of this conceſſion: infected with the daſhing mania of Sterne, many of them appear even to have given up this modern art in deſpair, and to have conſidered it as already obſolete, or at leaſt uncertain.

I cannot help thinking, that a little attention to this art, however imperfect it may be, would much conduce to the intelligibility of ſome of our elegant authors. In moſt of them we indeed meet with commas, ſemicolons, colons, and periods; but in ſuch confuſion, that the old Roman manner *continuo ductu* would be much more comprehenſible. The practice is here in fault, and deſerves ſevere reprehenſion. The arbitrary uſage of the 14th century is not creditable in a writer of the 19th.

I have lately met with a facetious anecdote in Mercier's Tableau de Paris, upon this ſubject:

"Un nommé Ledru a fait ſa fortune avec l'inſcription de ſon Enſeigne, laquelle parloit

partoit *Ledru paſe des ſonnettes dans le Cul de Sac.*" L'écrivain avoit mis un gros point après le mot *Cul*, et avoit repetté *de Sac* à l'autre ligne, ce qui parut facétieux: et tout le monde voulut employer le Sieur Ledru, qui *poſait des ſonnettes dans le Cul.*

Another French ſign-board, according to Mercier, bore the following inſcription, equally ridiculous, and for the ſame reaſon:

"Thomas tend les Chiens et ſa femme; vat en ville."

The other day I heard a warm debate, upon the meaning of a clauſe of an Act of Parliament. It aroſe from the inſertion of a comma; and the queſtion was, whether the comma was, or was not, in its proper place. "*In noſtrâ lege,*" ſays Ignoramus, "*una comma evertit totum placitum.*" It is ſaid, that there are no points upon the Parliamentary Roll: Query, by whom, or by what authority, are the Statutes pointed? S. M.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you a drawing (*Plate* I. *fig.* 2.) of a curious and ſcarce medal of Queen Elizabeth, by which it appeared ſhe touched for the Evil. The reverſe has a cypher, crowned, of her name, with the motto *Conſervatrix afflictorum*, and a date, 1601; but the inſcription round her effigies on the other ſide puzzles me to make out the meaning of it, and I ſhall be obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents who can explain the meaning of it, *Unum a Deo duobus ſuſtineo.* H. W.

*** This jetton is engraved in the "Medallic Hiſtory of England," Plate IX. fig. 10, with this explanation: On the jetton the head of Elizabeth, UNUM A DEO DUOBUS SUSTINEO; "One from God I ſuſtain with two;" an obſcure and unclaſſical legend. Does it imply that the kingdom ſhe had from God ſhe ſuſtains both by peace and war? Reverſe, the monogram of Elizabeth under a crown, 1601. AFFLICTORUM CONSERVATRIX, "Preſerver of the Afflicted."

If the firſt legend refers to *kingdoms*, *unum* is England expoſed to rebellion in Ireland, under Lord Tyrone, ſupported by the Spaniards, *duobus*, againſt both which ſhe preſerved her afflicted ſubjects. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Iſlington, Feb.* 28.

IN a note ſubjoined to my cautions againſt the introduction of peſtilence, vol. LXXIV. p. 1204. you ſtate that my alarm makes me over-rate the danger; and that you would willingly inſert an authentic contradiction of my ſtatement: I ſubſcribe implicitly to your impartiality, and ſhall feel much pleaſure in finding my *data* to be erroneous; at the ſame time I beg leave to obſerve, that the notes annexed to my text are merely the ſubſtance of two paragraphs in the Obſerver, of the 16th of December, and a column on the ſubject in the Star; the one a reſpectable Sunday Paper, and the other a well-informed Evening Print; and as the information conveyed on this momentous ſubject through the medium of thoſe two papers relative to the deviation from the eſtabliſhed laws of quarantine, in ſome late inſtances, has never been contradicted, either officially or in any other ſhape, I take it for granted that the information is authentic. Moreover, a little time ſince, a Rt. Hon. Member, on his Motion for an Amendment to the Quarantine Laws, conveyed to the Houſe ſome additional information, which not only corroborates the articles in the Papers alluded to, but certainly gives room for additional alarms; and it appears, that the perſons to whom the ſuperintendance of thoſe laws were entruſted, ſeem not to be free from apprehenſions; as, owing to the heavy reſponſibility attached to the duty, and the laxity abovementioned, they are anxious to exonerate themſelves by a Bill of Indemnity. On a reviſion of this very ſerious ſubject, it muſt appear evident, from what has tranſpired ſince you inſerted my deſultory ideas in your Supplement, that I by no means over-rated the danger; and my Eſſay appears to be merely an anticipation of the meaſures ſince adopted by Government, to prevent the contagion from reaching us from the ſhores of the Mediterranean; and from the tenor of the Proclamation, to prevent, if poſſible, its introduction, the Amendments ſuggeſted by Mr. Roſe, in the Quarantine Laws Bill, and the application of Mr. Boſanquet to Government, in conſequence of having a ſhip laden with cotton plundered while performing Quarantine, you muſt candidly acknowledge, Mr. Urban, that I did not over-rate the danger, or ſound the trumpet of alarm.

I muſt mention, that the epidemy might be imported during the continuance of cold weather, and remain in a ſtate

a ſtate of inertion till the Summer or Autumn, when the latent ſparks might burſt forth and ſpread the contagion, perhaps ſo ſuddenly as to (at leaſt for a time) baffle ſome of our Medical men to preſcribe a remedy or antidote againſt the malignancy of its poiſon, as at Gibraltar; for, it is a well-known fact, that the majority of the faculty there were wrong in the firſt inſtance of the peſtilence making its appearance in the town. Under the poſſibility of ſuch circumſtances ever exiſting here, I think it the bounden, incumbent, the ſacred duty of every member of the community to communicate his ideas, if he imagines that the information either will tend to prevent the contagion from reaching us, or to eradicate it, if we are ſo peculiarly unfortunate as to be afflicted by this moſt dreadful viſitation. Under this impreſſion, I beg leave, through the focus of your Publication, to ſtate ſome curious particulars, which, at the preſent moment, deſerve to be generally known, with reſpect to the proceſs of fumigations; and the publick may form an opinion of the efficacy of the mineral acids in deſtroying the contagion, and purifying the rooms of a houſe. In 1800, when the epidemic fever broke out in Genoa, Dr. Majon employed the nitric and muriatic fumigations according to the method of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, with complete ſucceſs; and the extinction of the poiſon was chiefly owing to thoſe fumigations, both as an antidote and a remedy: it was generally remarked, that the families who adopted this practice entirely eſcaped the epidemy.

Dr. Miguel Cabanellas, one of the Phyſicians employed by the Court of Spain during the epidemy at Seville, gives ſome very curious details of the properties of the acids. He tells us, that he placed ſome putrid meat in three apartments, which were immediately filled with a moſt putrid ſtench; he then made fumigations with the acids in the three rooms; in the firſt he uſed the nitric acid, in the ſecond the ſulphuric, and in the third the muriatic-acid gas. He repeated thoſe fumigations frequently during ſixteen days, when the *factor* was baniſhed from the three rooms; and during the continuance of the experiment, the Doctor relates, that he inhabited the apartment where the nitric fumigation was employed, without any inconvenience from the ſmell, or ſuffering any bad conſequence.—He purſues the ſubject; and relates, that, not ſatisfied with this trial, he determined to make an experiment on himſelf;—that he took the riding-coat of a Dr. Sarrais, who died the ſecond day of his arrival at Seville, of the epidemy. Previous to his death he had worn this coat, and at the height of his diſorder was wrapt up in it; had ſweated, vomited, and in fact had expired with it upon him. Having placed it in a ſmall room, he burnt an ounce of ſulphur under it, having firſt ſhut cloſe the door: next morning the coat was fumigated a ſecond time, with the nitric acid*; the coat thus purified, he ſpread upon his bed, and ſlept under it from eleven at night till half an hour after ſix the next morning; he then got up, and put on the riding-coat, which remained in conſtant contact with his body till eight o'clock, when he dreſſed himſelf and went out with the riding-coat above his other cloaths; he walked through the city during the morning till he was in a profuſe ſweat; he then ſat down, and remained quiet till one o'clock, when he returned home, looking upon this experiment as complete; he afterward gave the coat to a beggar in good health, who wore it conſtantly in the day, and made uſe of it as a covering for his bed at night, without ſuffering any alteration in health †.

Yours, &c. A. SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 5.

WILL any of your clerical correſpondents, or others, who may be acquainted with the ſix volumes of Sermons, which were publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. *John Conant*, have the goodneſs to make known what character they have ſuſtained in the literary world; whether they are become ſcarce;

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* This narrative is highly intereſting; but I have heard ſome of the Faculty ſay, that the Doctor's experiments were by no means a ſufficient proof of the acid's being an infallible remedy for, or an antidote againſt, the contagion: they ſtate, that ſome conſtitutions are not ſo ſuſceptible to the *virus* of the infection as others; and therefore eſcape, while thoſe who are immediately in the ſame dwelling are attacked. I hope to ſee ſome inveſtigation of this ſubject in your next.

† The nitric fumigation is, in general, conſidered as the moſt effectual by the Faculty.

and

and any other particulars reſpecting them they may be pleaſed to communicate? My reaſon for the enquiry is, having lately ſeen fifteen volumes in MS. of Sermons, Viſitation Charges, &c. which were compoſed by that learned Divine, which remain in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant, and contain much local and general information reſpecting the troubleſome times in which he lived.

He was ſon of *Robert Conant*, and was born at *Yeatenton*, in Devonſhire, Oct. 18, 1608; entered of Exeter coll. Oxon. 1626, admitted to the rectory of that coll. 7th June, 1649, and, in conſequence of that preferment, had the vicarage of Kidlington near Oxford; D. D. 29th May 1654; Divinity Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford, Dec. 1654; accepted the impropriate rectory of Abergely near St. Aſaph, in Denbighſhire 1657; admitted Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, Oct 9, 1657; appointed one of the Commiſſioners for the review of the Book of Common Prayer, 25th March, 1661, and aſſiſted at the Savoy conferences; elected Miniſter of the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London, 18th Dec. 1670; inſtituted Vicar of All-Saints, Northampton, 15th Feb. 1670, and Archdeacon of Norwich 7th June, 1676; preſented by the King to a Prebend in the cathedral church of Worceſter, 1681, and died 12th March 1694. He married in 1651, *Elizabeth Reynolds*, daughter of Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, afterward Biſhop of Norwich; by whom he had ſix ſons and ſix daughters.

In the church of All-Saints, at Northampton, is the following Epitaph to his memory:

"Hic juxta requieſcit
JOHANNES CONANT, S.T.P.
E Devoniâ ortus,
apud Oxonienſes enutritus:
ibidem
Collegii Exonienſis Rector,
Academiæ Profeſſor Regius,
et tertio Vice-cancellarius;
Collegio valedixit anno 1662:
poſtea
Archidiaconus Norvicenſis,
Eccleſiæ Vigornienſis Prebendarius,
et hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius.
Vir omnibus hiſce muneribus
(quorum nullum ambivit, plura refugit)
par et ſuperior.
Doctrinâ, Moribus, Pietate, non minus
quam annis,
conſummatus, obiit
anno ætatis LXXXVI, dom. 1693,
menſis Martii, die 12mo.
Elizabetha uxor mœſtiſs. viro chariſſimo
hoc marmor, amoris et obſervantiæ ergò,
poſuit."

In anſwer to your Reviewer, p. 155, I inform you, from *Haſted's* Kent, 8vo, vol. X. p. 66, that *Eythorne Court* was in the poſſeſſion of *Richard Sherbrooke*, Eſq. of London, who deviſed it to his ſiſter married to *William Mead*, by whom ſhe left an only daughter, who marrying *John Wilkes*, eſq entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it; and his only daughter, Miſs Mary Wilkes, of conſequence, became owner of it by his deceaſe. The houſe is very large and ancient; it is built with ſtone; the walls are very thick and ſtrong; they are covered with venerable ivy, the ſtems of which are of the greateſt magnitude. In the windows are ſeveral coats of arms.

Yours, &c. T. MOTT, F.S.M.

*** It is not improbable that the deſcendant of Dr. Conant above alluded to, is poſſeſſed of memoirs of his life, and a collection of his letters in MS. all which it is in his power to gratify the learned world with. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

PERHAPS you may think the following inſcriptions in the North aile of the church of Catterick, in Yorkſhire, relative to the families of Burgh or Brough, and Lawſon of Brough, in the pariſh of Catterick, deſerving of a place in your Magazine. The pedigree which accompanies them, ſo far as it is marked *(a)*, is to be found amongſt the Harleian MSS. No. 1487, fo. 40, except that all the names of the Burgh family (ſaving Roger and Anthony his father) are written *Borough* in the Harleian MS. and except that Sir Ralph Lawſon is named *Robert* in the MS. which is without dates.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

On a braſs inlaid in a dark marble ſtone, on the floor:

Hic jacent Joh'es de Burgh, armig' & Katerina ux. ejus qui Joh'es obiit x° die menſis Januar', anno D'ni. mill'mo cccc° xii° quor' a'l'ab' p'piet' D's. Amen.

At each corner of this ſtone was inlaid a ſhield of arms, of which one only now remains, viz. . . . . a ſaltire . . .

On another marble ſtone on the floor

floor are inlaid in braſs the effigies of two men in armour, and at each corner of the ſtone was a ſhield of arms, of which the two at the head are loſt, and thoſe at the feet are ..... on a faltire .... five ſwans ..... quartered with .... a feſs ingrailed .... between ſix fleurs de lis .....; and at the feet of the men this inſcription:

Hic jacent Will'ſ Burgh, armiger, filius & heres Johis Burgh, qui obiit quarto die Novr'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°XLIJ°. Et Matilda uxor ejus, que obiit xii° die Novembr. anno D'ni M°CCCC°XLIIJ°. Et Will'ſ Burgh, armiger, filius & heres p'd'c'i Will'i, qui obiit ultimo die me's Dece'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°LIJ°, et Elena uxor ip'i' Will'i filii Will'i p'd'c'i, que obiit xx° die me's Junii, a° D'ni M°CCCC°XLIJ° q'or' o'n'u' a'l'abs p'piciet' o'ipotens De'. Ame'.

On another marble ſtone on the floor are laid the effigies of a man and woman, the man in armour; and at each corner was inlaid a ſhield of arms, now loſt. At the feet of the effigies is this inſcription:

"Hic jacet Will'm's Burgh, unus fundator' iſtius Cantarie q'i obiit xvii° die Auguſti, anno D'ni M°CCCCLXXXXII° cuj. a'i'e p'piciet' De'. Et orate p' bono ſtatu Elizabeth. ux'is ejus."

On a mural monument:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ Johannis Lawſon de Burgh, baronetti, & Catharinæ chariſſimæ ejus conjugis, filiæ Gulielmi Howard de Naworth Caſtello, in comit. Cumberlandiæ, equitis aurat.

Obiit { ille 26 Oct. 1698. / hæc 4 Jul. 1668.

Ibidem hic reponitur cor. Johan'is filii ſupradicti Johannis Lawſon, baronetti.

Requieſcant in pace.

Johannes Lawſon, bar'tus, obiit Oct. 19, 1739, æt. 53."

On another mural monument:

"In this aile are depoſited the remains of Sir Henry Lawſon, of Brough-hall, bart. who died on the 1ſt of October, 1781, aged 69; and of Dame Anaſtaſia, his wife, the third daughter of Thomas Maire, of Lartington, eſq. who died on the 2d of November, 1764, aged 54. To whoſe memory this monument was erected by their eldeſt ſon.

R. I. P."

Arms. Arg. a chevron between 3 martlets Sa. impaling Arg. a ſhip Sa in a ſea proper.

John de Burgh, eſq. ob. 10 Jan. 1412.

William Burgh, eſq. ſon and heir, ob. 4 Nov. 1442. = Matilda, wife of William Burgh, ob. 12 Nov. 1432.

(a)William Burgh, eſq. ſon and heir ob. Dec. 31, 1465. = Elen, daughter of John Pickering, (a) ob. 20 Junii, 1446.

(a)William Burgh, ob. 17 Aug. 1492. = Elizabeth, (a) daughter of Chriſtopher Conyers, of Hornby, living 1492.

(a)George = ... (a) daugh. of Sir Wm. Pirton, of Calés.

(a)Chriſtopher. (a)William. (a)Anthony, merchant of the Staple. (a)John.

(a)Giles = Elizabeth (a), daughter of John Medcalfe, of the Stubbe.

Anne, (a) wife of Henry Evers.

Elizabeth, (a) wife of Sir Robert Tempeſt.

(a)Roger Burgh, eſq. = Elizabeth, (a) dau. and co-heir of Roger Chambers, of Burton on Trent, co. Stafford.

Clare (a), married .... Layton, of Dalmayne, in *Weſtmerland**.

Elizabeth (a), daughter and heir, married Sir Ralph Lawſon, knt. and was great-grandmother of Sir John John Lawſon, bart.

P. S. Under an arch in the church is an old monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Marham, who probably had a ſeat at Scotton, in the pariſh of Catterick, as I find that Henry Lord Scrope of Marham died ſeiſed of the manor of Scotton in the 15th year of Richard II. There are ſome other inſcriptions in the church of Catterick, which I will endeavour to ſend to you at another opportunity.

* Cumberland.

THE

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLII.

"Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat?" HORAT. SAT.

FOR some weeks past the conversation of the Town, that is, such part of it as could conveniently be spared from political affairs, has turned principally on the fate of the adventurers in the BOYDELL LOTTERY. This, except in the case of the fortunate persons to whose lot the 62 high prizes fell, appears to have differed very much from the common issue of lotteries, and has been the subject of much curious speculation, and of some complaint. Few of my readers need be told, that those tickets which, by the scheme of any other lottery, would be termed *blanks*, were in this entitled to a print, or prints, worth one-third of the original price of the ticket. By this singular arrangement, each purchaser had an opportunity of preserving a memorial of so extraordinary a lottery, and that not only of his individual share, but of the liberality and spirit of the Nation, which stood forward with alacrity, and without importunity, in support and for the honour of a veteran, who had been so eminent a reviver, encourager, and patron of the Arts.

Never, certainly, did an opportunity of the kind happen in which all ranks were more eager to advance their contributions, that it might no longer be said that foreigners only had the spirit to promote national taste. Hence the term "adventurer in the lottery" became for once a term of honour, and a proof of taste. This was, indeed, a lottery to which none of the objections usually advanced against that financial measure in general could with any propriety be applied. It endangered no man's morals, and encouraged no dreams of avarice in low minds. We have heard of no labourers who have pawned their tools or their cloaths that they might have a chance to possess paintings or prints. No mechanick has starved his children, and no wife has defrauded her husband, to illustrate their hovels with scenes of Shakspeare or of Milton; and no footman has robbed his master, or taken to the highway, that he might decorate his garret with the Houghton collection or the works of Hogarth. Money was so entirely out of consideration, that, except in the solitary instance of the Gallery, it entered into no man's head that he could purchase the means of any gratification but what was connected with taste and liberality. For once, therefore, we have seen a lottery of 22,000 tickets begun and ended without any advantage accruing to pawnbrokers, thief-takers, or gaolers, almost the only persons who are said to be gainers by a mode of raising money to which, upon these accounts, let us hope, Government has recourse rather from necessity than choice.

A lottery attended with so many honourable circumstances might well deserve to be handed down to posterity with respect, even if the simple facts now related were all that had rendered the BOYDELL LOTTERY a matter of much conversation for some time past. But this is not all; for it has so happened that this lottery, originally granted by Parliament in support of the Arts, and especially the art of engraving, has turned out to be a vast fund of moral satire and ingenious raillery at the expences of the follies and vices of the times. Of this result the publick, I believe, had no expectation, at least I cannot find that it entered at all into the contemplation even of most liberal purchasers. For my own part, however, being naturally inclined, and bound by the duties of my profession, to catch at such matters, and being ever disposed and willing to derive moral instruction from public events, I was not very much surprized when I first discovered that the late worthy Alderman designed to bring into view, if not practice, those excellent principles of integrity and industry which had governed his own conduct during his very long, active, and useful life. We Projectors are enabled to penetrate through obscurities much sooner than any other class of men, except, perhaps, news-writers and conjurors; and, therefore, from the first glance of the printed scheme, I foresaw that something more would happen than the publick expected, and that, in this lottery at least, there would be "wheels within wheels." I even went so far as to assure some confidential friends that "they little knew what their tickets would produce;" but I am sorry to add that they heard me with an air of obstinate incredulity.

But this was no discouragement, for time

time has ratified my conjectures. It now appears that the venerable magistrate just mentioned had, during the latter weeks of his life, been arranging the *blank prizes*, as some have called them, in such a judicious manner, that their effect upon the publick in general has been either moral or satirical; and by this means he has conferred great obligations on the present generation whether they be willing to allow them or not. Dame Fortune, likewise, catching a hint, or rather imbibing the spirit of the worthy Alderman, has disposed of these guineasworths of prints with an attention rather to the *wants* than the *wishes* of her votaries, which they well know is not her usual practice. I do not, therefore, wonder at being told in every company I visit, that some purchasers have got prints which have afforded a broad hint, and that others have been so strikingly depicted in their prizes as to be either very much ashamed or very much offended.

The complaints and reports, indeed, which I have heard on this subject, are so numerous and various in kind and degree, that I might fill my whole paper with them, and yet not exhaust my recollections. But a few specimens may suffice to shew the waggish disposition of the wheel, or rather the very accurate knowledge the Projector of the scheme had of what the publick wanted for instruction and reproof. What, indeed, but an intelligent acquaintance with the characteristicks of the age could have suggested a plan by which so many young gentlemen about town have got the print of "The Prodigal Son?" With equal attention to the sources of evil, the mothers of several of these hopeful youths have become possessed of "The Card-players." And these two prints, with a propriety so minute as even to extend to *place* as well as person, have fallen to the lot principally of the inhabitants of St. George's and St. James's parishes, although a few, I am sorry to say it, have been conveyed into the City. The last, however, were indifferent impressions, and mere copies of the former; and, therefore, to make up the stipulated value, a fine "prospect of the King's Bench prison" was added.

But while these have been dispersed among the publick with so much liberality, I find that the "Cardinal Virtues" have been very scanty in the same proportion; and I could have wished that "Faith, Hope, and Charity," had been more extensively diffused, especially among controversial writers; and I yet more heartily could have wished that fewer families of the middling class had been enabled to display impressions, equal to proofs, of "Modern Midnight Conversation," and "Marriage Alamode."

I may next remark, that some purchasers of tickets are highly gratified by their acquisitions, and therefore I am uncharitable enough to suspect that they did not much stand in need of what they have got. The mothers of some large families, and the governesses of some young ladies boarding-schools, have been enabled to boast of a very elegant set of "Virgins," and "Angels", and "Venus's;" and yet this might be forgiven as pictures of prejudice, if, as *companions*, these engravings had not been accompanied by "Adonis's," and scenes of "Pyramus and Thisbe," "Romeo and Juliet in the garden," "The Power of Beauty," and other hints and suggestions which appear to me to be wholly superfluous. In a very gay family in the West end of the town I observed Collett's four prints of "Courtship—The Elopement—The Honeymoon—and Discordant Matrimony," which seem equally unnecessary, but might have been as proper to decorate the rooms of a Proctor in the Commons as "Views in Calcutta" would be to ornament the saloon of an East India director.

It must, however, be remarked, that in some of these prizes there is a sort of waggish propriety of allotment which it is not easy to be offended with. Some of the gentlemen, for example, who lately negociated a loan with the Minister, have got prints of "The Wise Men of the East," executed in the *dotted* manner; and a well-known member of parliament has been seen to chuckle over his prize of the "Ratcatcher." "The Ruins of Rome" are said to have fallen to the lot of the agent of a distinguished personage in France; and the fine print of "Dividing the Booty" is thought to have fallen into the same hands. I was better pleased, however, with the brag of an honest inn-keeper, who said he had got "The Traveller's Repose;" and, perhaps, "The Good Samaritan" and "Raising the Widow's Son" could not have been better allotted than

to

to two principal agents in a certain *humane* ſociety. Nor muſt I omit the characteriſtic propriety which adjudged Tintoret's "Blind leading the Blind" to certain modern philoſophers, as it throws great light on them and their diſciples in the purſuit of *perfectibility*. Two or three ladies of quality, likewiſe, whoſe nerves uſed to be very much diſturbed by the lectures and hints of the late Lord Kenyon, have been again remarkably agitated and fluttered by their money returning in the ſhape of "Circes," and "Cleopattas," and "Meſſalinas;" and their huſbands have been equally diſturbed by receiving "Bacchanalians," and "Timons:" they could ſcarcely have been more alarmed had it been poſſible to ſend them "views of mortgages" and "proſpects of ſuicide." In other caſes there ſeems a waggiſh alluſion which will be more eaſily forgiven. It is to this frolickſome diſpoſal of Fortune's favours that we muſt aſcribe ſo many duplicates of Teniers's "Larder," "The Kitchen," "The Smokers," "The Topers," &c. which have been very liberally diſperſed among the members of the Corporation; but ſome have been better pleaſed with "Whittington and his Cat," "The induſtrious Apprentice," and "The Roaſt Beef of Old England."

But, in the diſtribution of ſo many thouſand articles of this kind, we are not to wonder if many perſons complain that Dame Fortune has made her uſual miſtake in ſending them what they did not want, and in diſappointing them in their fondeſt wiſhes; and the clamours of theſe ladies and gentlemen were to be heard in every company for ſome weeks, until an ingenious dealer in prints in the Weſt end of the town gave public notice that he would, on certain eaſy terms, exchange their lots for other prints from his own collection which they might prefer. The ſucceſs of this ſcheme correſponded with its wiſdom and liberality: all the malcontents flocked to the ſhop, and endeavoured, however difficult the attempt, to pleaſe themſelves. Curioſity, or rather the duty of my profeſſion, led me to attend this contrivance for correcting Fortune's blunders, and rectifying her judgment; and I muſt confeſs I was frequently ſtruck with the whimſical exchange which ſome of the parties thought proper to make, and really in a few inſtances they appeared to underſtand their own characters rather better than the fickle goddeſs. Some, for inſtance, who had "Conjugal Felicity," were battering it for "The inſide of a ſtable;" and others, to whom Meſſrs. Boydell had given "Simplicity" and "Meditation," were wonderfully eager to exchange them for "The Rake's Progreſs" and "The Race-ground at Newmarket." One grave-looking gentleman, who, I was told, was a member of parliament for a Corniſh borough, ſlyly unfolded "Contentment and Independence," and begged to have a "Perſpective of the Treaſury in St. James's park;" while another very eloquent member of the Oppoſition, who had got "Patience and Hope," complained that the impreſſions were worn out, and too long for the only *frame* he had, and begged to have a proof of the "Miracle of the Loaves and Fiſhes."

But what vexed me moſt was the ſtrange caprice diſplayed in the exchange of portraits. Some very pious prelates were given up for fox-hunters and noted game-keepers; learned judges were exchanged for jockies and bloodhorſes, and not a few wealthy merchants and patriotic citizens were bartered for players, dancers, and opera-ſingers. The cletgy, however, acted with a prudence highly characteriſtic, and pregnant with foreſight. Thoſe of them who had got the "Welch Curate" exchanged it for the "Rectory houſe," and thoſe who had the "Rectory houſe" generally commuted it either for a view of the "Deanry" or "The elevation of a Cathedral;" and ſome wiſhed to have "A view of Lambeth from the top of the Houſe of Lords," which, I think, ſhewed that their taſte was not confined. In general, indeed, I obſerved, much to the honour of their predilection for Gothic architecture, that they uniformly eſteemed the outſide of the oldeſt Cathedral more ornamental than the inſide of the neweſt Church.

With reſpect to many country gentlemen of good families and great eſtates; I was ſorry to witneſs an eagerneſs to exchange "The farm yard" for "The drawing room;" and ſome even gave the fine print of "The happy peaſants" for the diſguſting ſubject of the "Welch main at the Cockpit." Military gentlemen, I know not why, but I hope it is a ſign of peace, ſeemed very generally tired of "War's alarms."

Several

Several Volunteer officers exchanged Foote's "Major Sturgeon" for "Views of the Royal Exchange;" and not a few Officers of the line were glad to procure "Country feats" in lieu of "Battle pieces."

In general there appeared but little taste for Scripture-prints. "Holy Families" were in no repute. "The woman taken in adultery," however, seemed to suit some gentlemen; and the "Golden Calf" was too great a favourite to be parted with. I may also mention that the large print of "Ananias and Sapphira," which fell to the lot of one of the commissioners of income, has been by him hung up in the office of appeals.

But while this ingenious course of exchange is going on, it has been announced that persons who, by accident, have got duplicate prints may have them exchanged from the proprietor's vast collection. This will, no doubt, afford another opportunity of displaying characteristic taste: but, as the display will not be publick, I shall not have it in my power to entertain my readers with the result. All I know is, that many persons have got more "Innocence," "Temperance," and "Domestic Happiness," than they incline to keep; and I am sadly afraid the worthy Alderman mistook the taste of the times very much in wishing to give the publick so many excellent impressions of "Conjugal Felicity."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

YOUR correspondent J. O.'s observation on the power and duty of Archdeacons (p. 105) gives me an opportunity of stating what I have long wished to state respecting the condition of two parsonage-houses in the county of Hertford. The one repeatedly presented by the churchwardens to the bishop's visitation, without other answer than an acknowledgment of the fees being paid, though the house has been inhabited near 30 years only by a labourer, since it became unfit for the residence of a decent rector and his family, and now is almost a ruin; and the clergyman, who comes from a distant parish to do the duty for the rector, resident in London, obliged to lodge at a farm-house adjoining. The present rector, I understand, proposes to re-build and reside; but that is no apology for former neglect of the Visitor. The other case is, that a rector obtained considerable dilapidations from his predecessor, and spent them before he died, leaving the house fit only for a labourer, though inhabited by the clergyman several years ago. A rectory might be named in Essex, where the house is become uninhabitable, and two years produce of the living, calculated by the actual receipts, including presents, compliments, &c. which cannot in strictness be demanded, will not re-build it. F. F.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

SHOULD we not have been told, p. 106, the subject of the Debate and the Address on which Mr. Pitt spoke so ably?

P. 113. The present possessor of the MS Life of Laurentius Valla, which he purchased at the sale of the author's library, not meeting with encouragement in his offer of it to respectable booksellers, will doubtless be obliged to Mr. Toulmin for his hint of proposing it to Foreign Literati—if they have not productions enough of their own, or do not prefer them to foreign ones. The Clarendon press republishes works of known reputation; but the Life of Valla is an untried subject; and the same may be said of the London booksellers, not to mention that the public taste, the sudden unprovoked rise of the price of paper, and the combinations of printers journeymen, is a bad prospect of success in publication.

Let Dr. Priestley's neighbours answer the supposed calumny; and let his own charges on the administration of public justice in his case at the assizes at Warwick, and other petulant subsequent publications, be vindicated if they can. The man that could thus arraign the justice of his country, could not be fit for an English subject. O.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IS not *prist feme*, p. 115, "took a wife?"

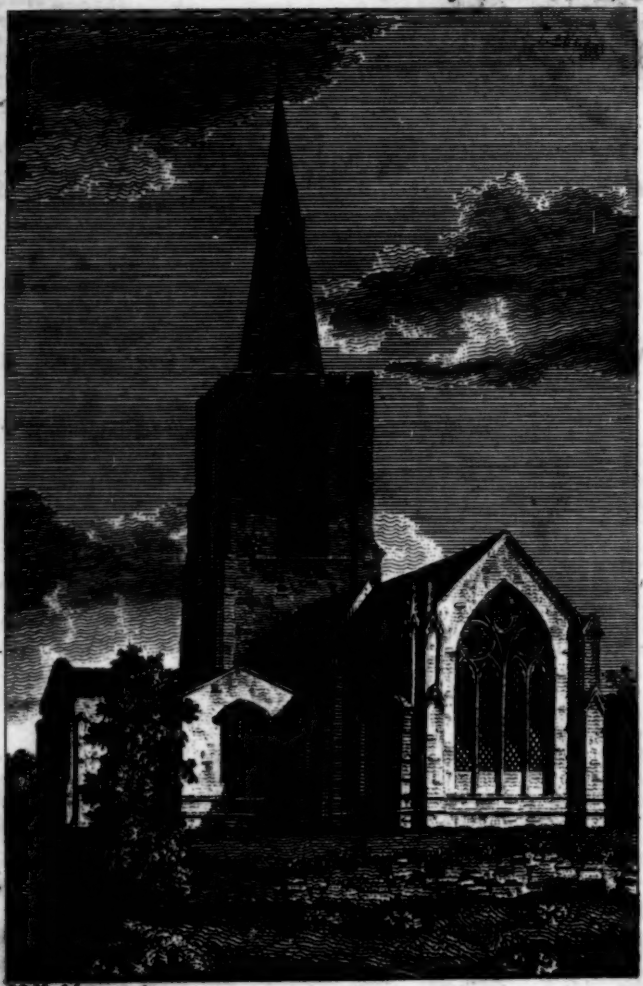
P. 122. Have the Dean and Chapter of Ely been persuaded to substitute *slate* to *lead* on the roof of their cathedral?

P. 127. Should we not read LLAUGHARN?

P. 128. The *Roch castle tradition* passes my comprehension. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

I AM happy to find that the letter which your kindness inserted in your



I.P.M. del. et sc. 1792.

MARKEATON *Church, DERBYSHIRE.*

your Magazine of last November, was thought worthy of the attention which it has received; and I willingly confess, that I like the emendation of your correspondent B. much more than any which I have yet seen, though I am not quite satisfied. Where MSS. afford no light or assistance, conjecture seldom amounts to any thing better than *probability*.

I should feel obliged to your correspondent if he could inform me of the collections and preparations which, doubtless, Dr. Askew must have made for his projected edition?—Were they sold at the sale of his MSS. and books with MS notes? T. W. G.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

I SEND you (*Plate II.*) a view of *Markeaton* church, in Derbyshire; for a brief description of which your readers are referred to a letter of mine in vol. LXII. p. 306.

Yours, &c. J. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

AS the letters which I have addressed to the Author of the "*Pursuits of Architectural Innovation*" have met with more attention from the gentleman than they, perhaps, deserved, at any rate more than I expected, I shall beg leave to correct him in one or two particular points;—and as it is generally understood that Mr. Carter is the Author, and as he has never denied them, I shall address my letter to him.—When, through your kindness, my first letter made its appearance last July, the reasons which induced me to write were, to persuade Mr. Carter not to insert in his letters matter totally irrelative to his subject, and which occupied pages which might be so much better filled; we wanted plain matter of fact; sensible, pertinent observations; measurements, and correct descriptions; we had nothing to do with the wanderings of Pilgrims, nor the prophecies of Wizards; we expected the entertainment and information to be found in an Architect's Commonplace book; we wanted reality; and he has given us flights of fancy, and puerility of imagination. We did not wish to read descriptions, as fanciful as the "ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS," but accounts as accurate as time and circumstances would allow; in short, we wished Mr. Carter to write like an Architect, which he is fully able to do, and not to attempt writing like "Mrs. Ratcliffe," or the Authoress of the "Children of the Abbey." But, unfortunately, Mr. Carter would not be persuaded by us; he thought he had fine talents for the sublime and beautiful in description; and still went on *rhapsodizing*; and, frequently writing incorrectly, he wished, to use the words of Sir William Jones, to soar, before he had learned to fly.

At our remarks also he waxed exceedingly wrath; talked of knowing us full well; and of etching our portrait. As to his threat, I beg leave to recommend to his notice the anecdote which is told of Dr. Johnson, when he heard that Foote purposed ridiculing him on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Carter's sagacity is, doubtless, excellive; and the powers of his pencil admirable; but I know not how he is to etch the portrait of a man, whom to my certain knowledge he never saw; nay, he knows not whether this letter was written by Man, Woman, or Child; he thinks me an Antiquary; doubts whether I am not an Architect; feels convinced that I am the humble servant of Mr. Wyatt; talks of my destroying monuments and shrines; roars about my unfair votes "on a certain night," in the Apartments of the Society of Antiquaries. These are shrewd conjectures: but let Mr. Carter be assured, that I am not of age sufficient to be elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries; that I am pursuing a profession totally distinct from that of an Architect; that I have certainly *seen*, but never had *conversation* with, Mr. Wyatt; that I never had the means, even supposing I had the inclination, of destroying any remains of Antiquity; and that I have only been three times in my life in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries; only one of which was a ballot-night; still Mr. Carter knows me, and knows me well!—Shrewd observer!—in one thing, however, he is right, "*he knows his friend H. A. U. as well as H. A. U. knows him.*" H. A. U. never saw Mr. Carter in his life; but these trifles ought not to hinder the Artist from finishing the portrait, which, if he succeeds in, may bring him practice in the art; and who knows but that he may be called-in to paint a likeness of the "*Invisible Girl!*" But the gentleman's letters

letters will not have any effect on me until he writes with more temper, and with more good manners. H. A. U.

Mr. Urban, *Swaledale, Feb.* 10.

As you have lately favoured your readers with some letters, and extracts from letters, written by the late celebrated Mrs. Montagu, I apprehend you will have no objection to lay before the publick some specimens of the epistolary correspondence of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Scott, who died about nine years ago, and who was, I believe, the author of two or three Novels, which have acquired some reputation; but, as I am not a reader of Novels, I do not recollect their names. Her husband was George Lewis Scott, Esq. some time tutor to his present Majesty; a gentleman well known as a Mathematician, and a man of science, during a considerable portion of the last century.

If you think the extracts I now send you be worth printing, you will probably soon receive several more; for a great number of Mrs. Scott's letters are now in my possession; most of them are addressed to a "*Mrs. Clayton, with Thomas Metcalf, Esq. Nappa, Yorkshire*;" others are directed to Mrs. C. "*at John Yorke's, Esq. Richmond.*" Who Mrs. Clayton was I know not; and I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who can give me any information respecting her, as she appears to have been a very amiable, accomplished woman. M. F.

Jan. 20 *(year not given, but supposed to be* 1750-1).

My dear Mrs Clayton,

I have no right to think any one unsociable for not loving much company; indeed, no one ought to pass that censure till there is more society in numbers; but I am more especially disqualified, standing fair myself for that imputation, of which, however, I shall deny the justness, as I find no objection to large companies, except the want of society in them; this all people will allow to be the case in crowds; and to me it is in smaller numbers, as I have not the natural requisite for their society—the love of cards, upon which I build much freedom, for I excuse myself from card-parties by declaring that I have a great dislike to sitting by a card-table, which no one can pretend is unreasonable, and I find nothing is so useful as asserting one's liberty in those ceremonious points; it gives little offence, and without it one may remain all one's life the suffering slave of a painful civility. I am glad, by the bye, that there are such things as cards in the world, for otherwise one would be teazed with eternal *conversation* parties, which are often terrible things. I seldom venture into a Sunday-night circle, and I quite disclaimed them a year before I left London; the principal speakers are always those to whom one is least inclined to attend: every day in the week would be as much taken up with these parties, if cards did not conquer even the love of talking.

I have read the "Essay on the Employment of Time," since you mentioned it; I hope the writing it was an innocent employment of the author's, who, some say, is Mr. Philip Yorke, the eldest son to the Lord Chancellor; and I am apt to believe it, as I think no one who was not strongly influenced by fraternal love could look on lady Anson, or even Colonel Yorke, as such wonderful examples of perfection, as to give receipts *to make* them, as he does, in repeating Emilia's instructions, which had worked these wonders. Some mention the Dean of Carlisle as the Author of it. The Marchioness De Grey is very far gone with child, which was the only thing wanting to complete the apparent felicity of the Chancellor, who must be happy if Fortune's smiles can make a man so, and that is a point I shall not undertake to settle. * * * * * *

(From another letter, dated April 16*th.)*

* * * The Night Thoughts, I believe, are certainly Dr. Young's: he does not deny them now. The Narcissa you enquire after is reckoned the worst of all, and most obscure: people seem to think his Nights grow so dark, that nothing less bright than the Sun can enlighten them. Narcissa is his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Temple, who died a good many years ago; there is inserted in it a compliment to the Duchess of Portland, which, considering the grave subject of the Poem, one would imagine, *should* have been on the greatest quality he could have found in her; but, behold the strange flights of a Poet's fancy! he makes a nimble transition from the most melancholy philosophy to a masquerade dress, wherein her Grace was dressed like

like Night, and he makes Diana and her play at bo-peep throughout the compliment in the moſt curious manner imaginable; he makes ſuch a pretty medley of them that he wants but a third to have equalled Bayes's Dance of the Hags. I have not the laſt, nor have I heard much of it. Philoſophy travels ſlower in town than in the country; people have leſs time to read it, and their heads are leſs ready for its reception; Senſe and Philoſophy are two things ſo new to the ears of thoſe that live in the hurry of London, that they enter with difficulty; while you, who live and ſpeak by the dictates of ſober reaſon, have a quick conception of them; it is as difficult to change the manner of ſpeaking and acting, as to leave off any other trick we have acquired, which makes me doubt whether thoſe who ſpend part of the year in London, and part in the country, muſt not make an unfaſhionable appearance in both. .... I have had a ſevere cold, and was *dumb* for a few days, but I truſted to the *nature of woman-kind* that *that* could not laſt long with *me*, accordingly I have recovered the faculty of ſpeaking. .....

(From a third letter, no date.)

..... Mr. Mallet, whom you enquire after, is a Scotchman, a little genius, and a ſmall Poet, but great in conceit. He wrote Muſtapha, Alfred, The Hermit, ſome more dramatic and poetical works, and Lord Bacon's Life. He was one of the men to whom the Ducheſs of Marlborough bequeathed 500*l.* on condition of writing the Duke's Life, and the legacy and trouble are now doubled; Glover and the other perſon having given the attempt up to him. He, likewiſe, was in the liſt of geniuſes to whom the late Prince of Wales gave 100*l. per annum*. He lived near lord Bolingbroke; has but a ſmall fortune; and is ſo obnoxious to moſt people, eſpecially to thoſe about the Court, that I ſuppoſe he thought him more likely than any other to publiſh his works without amputation, as he would ſcarcely have any intereſt to bias him; this, and the deſire of giving him the profit I imagine, influenced lord B. when he left his writings to him, for he had no eſteem for his capacity. This Mallet married the youngeſt Miſs Elſtob, daughter to the late lord Carliſle's ſteward, perhaps you may have ſeen her at Ripon,—an odious conceited pedant. .....

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 28.

IT is the opinion of many obſervers, that the bad reading of our Clergy is the means of driving away its hearers from the Eſtabliſhed Church. I willingly admit, that the illiterate utterance of ſome Preachers, the dull, monotonous tones of many, and the indifferent, haſty habits of the generality, are diſguſting to the congregations, and diſgraceful to the profeſſion. Theſe are blemiſhes and faults which might, however, be guarded againſt by our biſhops, who ought to conſtitute good reading of plain Engliſh an eſſential, an indiſpenſable qualification in every candidate for Holy Orders; the edification of the multitude not being effected by the quantity of Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, repoſed in our reading-deſks and pulpits.

But, Mr. Urban, I am moſt ſincerely grieved to remark, that theſe deplorable deſertions from the mother church are more attributable to the indecent practices of her preachers *without* her walls, than to their indecent modes of delivery *within* them.

It is not idleneſs and illiteracy, it is vice and profligacy, which, ulcerating the boſom of our Church, renders her repulſive inſtead of attractive; and, unleſs our biſhops ſummon reſolution to extirpate them with proper cauſtics, inſtead of being attended with delight, ſhe will be abandoned with averſion. It can be no matter of ſurprize to their lordſhips, nor to the reſt of ſociety, that ſeceders from the Church of England ſhould abound in thoſe various unfortunate ſituations, where neither abilities, diligence, fidelity, purity of doctrine, holineſs of life, nor even plain morality of conduct, are found in the pariſh-prieſt.

Yours, &c. Melancthon.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 28.

HAVING ſeen a Portrait in your Magazine this month, concerning which ſome information is deſired; I feel it incumbent upon me to offer what little may be in my power.

An exact reſemblance of the Portrait ſaid to be in the poſſeſſion of C. B. Robinſon, Eſq. of Hill Ridware, near Lichfield, I have often ſeen in a volume of prints belonging to my family; which volume contains likeneſſes of moſt

moſt of the great characters of Henry the Eighth's reign, as alſo of that Monarch, with thoſe of his wives. The Portrait in queſtion is there ſtyled that of Seymour Duke of Somerſet, whoſe name is printed, to the beſt of my recollection, round the Medallion. Should this information prove ſatisfactory to your Correſpondent, I ſhall feel great pleaſure in having been enabled to give it. MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, March* 4,

" Truditur dies die
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ."
HOR. Od. xviii. Lib. 2.

IT is ſo much eaſier to indulge in Fancy, than to adhere to reaſon, that it is no wonder, that works of imagination are more popular, than thoſe of argument. The form of a Didactic Piece alarms the mind. There is ſomething formidable, in a chain of inference, deduced from remote Premiſes; and leading to ſome abſtract truth. In this caſe, we muſt ſtop to examine the concluſions offered to our judgment; and to do this effectually, we muſt withdraw our attention from ſurrounding objects.

Theſe things are difficult, eſpecially to thoſe, who have never been in the habit of attending to the operations of their own minds. But in works of imagination, the Intellect is exonerated from all labour of this nature. The mind is tranſported into the regions of Fancy; and it dwells there, with a pleaſure proportionate, to the novelty, and beauty of the ſcene.

Hence it ariſes, I preſume, that Poets have generally been read with more avidity than Philoſophers; although the gravity of the latter, ſeems often requiſite, to correct the levity of the former.

But, with every reaſonable allowance for the dignity of Philoſophy, there are ſome ſubjects of Imagination, that are admiſſible into the Schools themſelves; nay, that are particularly connected with the love of learning. Such, for inſtance, are the pleaſures of literary refinements, and a dignified retirement, from the cares of life. And, I call that, "a dignified retirement," of which the chief object is, to attain to higher degrees of moral, and religious excellence; gradually approximating to that ſtate of perfection, in which the Soul will delight, when delivered from the impediments of the Body.

When retirement is thus improved, it is generally the parent of the moſt elevated ſentiments. But beſides theſe pleaſures of retirement, which are directed principally towards the future, there is alſo in the mind, a mixture of Fancy, and recollection, which it is difficult to analize, but which can ſcarcely fail to excite the moſt lively intereſt. This operation of the Intellect, is an act of Retroſpect, heightened by the Imagination.

Few perſons can reflect upon early ſcenes of life; or the innocent pleaſures of youth, without being affected with great delight. To look back, "*In dies præteritos*," has always been a ſource of exquiſite gratification, to unſullied, and enlightened minds. Former friendſhips, and honourable purſuits; have alſo great influence, in exciting this ſenſation. With theſe we aſſociate ideas of time, and place, and ſcenery; the imagination here is buſy, as well as the recollection. Even places, and things, that have in reality little to recommend them, become important, when ſeen through this medium.

There is ſomething, in retirement extremely captivating to a cultivated mind; perhaps too much ſo, for the intereſts of ſociety. This propenſity is ſo ſtrong, that men, in ſome countries, at a very early period of their days; combining this principle, with *exceſſive zeal*, renounce the world for God, and a life of contemplation: exchanging hurry, for the calmneſs of religious joy; and pleaſure, for the practice of holy ſeverities.

But to enjoy retirement as an *elegant indulgence*, we muſt call in the aid of letters.

Claſſical Literature, in particular, gives a beautiful turn to the mind; fitting it, either for converſation, or reflection. To have the ſtores of antient Greece, and Rome, laid open to us in early life, is an ineſtimable advantage, and affords a fund of rich materials for our future benefit. The mind of a well-inſtructed claſſical ſcholar, poſſeſſes many reſources unknown to others. His conceptions are more vigorous; his expreſſions are more ſelect; his fancy more elevated; his judgment more ſolid, than theirs; and he brings a greater variety of information to bear upon his ſubject; ſearching, as it were, through the world of Antiquity,

tiquity, for allusions to illustrate, and enforce his argument.

This advantage is very evident in Milton. His works of Fancy, exhibit strong proofs, of the most beautiful allusion to classic mythology; and yet his highest flights of imagination, are restrained by the authority of a sound judgment. Indeed not only his criticism, and his learning; but his views, and his wishes; appear to have been regulated by his intimacy with the Classics. As it was said of Socrates, that he was by Nature vicious, but that Philosophy had taught him, to subdue his passions: so it may be said of Milton, that he was by Nature restless; but that Literature taught him, to love retirement. In his Il Penseroso, he expresses this passion, in a manner romantic, and refined; but not very practicable in the world. After praising the awful solemnities of Religion, he says,

" And may at last my weary age
" Find out the peaceful Hermitage,
" The hairy gown, and mossy cell
" Where I may sit, and rightly spell
" Of every Star that Heaven doth shew,
" And every herb that sips the dew;
" Till old experience do attain
" To something like Prophetic strain."

The love of retirement then, is a passion, associated with the love of a Country life; and of rural scenes. This disposition arises principally, from the permanence, and tranquillity of that state; and from its congeniality to our nature. In the moral world, persons, and things, to which we are attached, are continually dropping away from us; without any prospect of their being restored. In the natural world, the case is otherwise. Those things retire indeed from the scene; but they return again, at stated intervals. There is a constant renovation. Nothing dies entirely.

The year has its youth, and manhood; so have the trees, and plants; and with that youth, and manhood, we associate ideas of those seasons in our own lives. This association of ideas, may also be one reason, why parents derive such inexpressible delight, from the endearments of their children. They behold their own youth revive, in the person of the child; and they fondly hope, by this renovation, to survive the tyranny of oblivion.

"*Non omnis moriar*," is a thought, that never fails to present itself, to the intelligent, discursive mind, on the approach of death. And, although the bent of the expression, applies principally to the happiness of another life; yet may the sense of it, without perversion, be extended to the virtuous connexions of this; from which we are unwilling to be finally divided, even by a change of being.

Whence then arise those feelings of anxiety, to which the contemplation of the *Last*, invariably leads? How is it, that we cannot part, *for ever*, even from persons, or things, that are unpleasant to us, if we have been long accustomed to them, without sensations of tenderness, and regret?

Is not this feature of the soul, an impression stamped upon it by Nature, that it may be filled with the awful idea of Eternity; and that it may learn to admire, and adore, that Great Being, who is liable to no *change*; but is the same yesterday, to-day, and *for ever*? "This secret horror" of the mind, at the contemplation of the last, is, I think, an intimation, that it is made for Duration, not extinction.

Under this head of serious investigation, few things are more applicable to our purpose, than the general tendency of Dr. Johnson's writings. That great Moralist possessed the art, of treating grave subjects, without being dull. His concluding Rambler, is written in a fine spirit of piety, and manly feeling. Some parts of it, are very affecting. Particularly that, wherein he says, "whatever shall be the final sentence of mankind, I have, at least, endeavoured to deserve their kindness."

But if we would enjoy the touches of Nature, in perfection, we must consult the Holy Scriptures themselves. What can be more interesting, than the history of Joseph, and his Brethren; or more sublime, than the Song of Deborah? They have each of them very justly been admired by all ages.

The Song of Deborah exhibits the most lofty flights of Eastern Poetry; and the history of Joseph, and his Brethren, is a narrative of an important event, delivered in terms plain and simple, but at the same time, extremely energetic; and such as can scarcely fail to find the avenues to the human heart.

This, I suppose, is true Eloquence. The scene, in which Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren, is very

touching.

touching. So is that, where old Jacob is carried, by his sons, out of Egypt, in great funeral solemnity, to be buried in the land of Canaan. Here the ideas are all derived from Nature, with very little assistance from Art; and the occasion is such as "comes home to every man's bosom."

Similar to this perhaps, but in a manner much inferior, was the idea of our Edward the First, when, on his death-bed, he commanded his Son, to transmit his heart into the Holy Land, attended by seven score Knights: unless any reader more intelligent, shall contend, that the injunction related to War, rather than Religion.

This Paper has already transgressed the bounds allotted to such speculations. I am therefore only permitted, further to remark, that on some occasions, silence is more eloquent, than words. When Joseph could neither restrain his feelings, nor yet express them properly, he burst into tears. The same thing did Dido, deserted by Æneas, upon beholding the bed on which he lay.

But here, the action of the Patriarch is more impressive, than that of the Queen. Dido only shed tears; "*paullum lacrymis et mente morata.*" Virg. Whereas, the Scripture informs us, that Joseph "wept aloud."

Having, Mr. Urban, just observed, "that upon some occasions, silence is more eloquent than words;" I shall not violate my own rule, by becoming verbose. At a future period, I may possibly resume the subject; in the mean time, I am &c.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, March* 15.

"—— Had not God, for some strong purpose, steel'd
The hearts of men, they must perforce have melted;
And Barbarism itself have pitied ——"

SHAKSPEARE, Rich. II.

A WRITER under the signature of *Clericus Londinensis*, vol. LXXIV. p. 1189, introduces his letter with complaining of the *painful sensations* he has experienced in perusing the account of prisons, occasionally published in your Miscellany; but, lest it might have been imagined that his sufferings originated from contemplating the miseries of his unfortunate fellow creatures, and the neglect of pastoral instruction, he deduces them from the circumstance of the evils having been made public; and not from the existence of the evils themselves! Another Clergyman might hence have queried,

"*Clericus!* hast thou ever weigh'd a sigh?
Or studied the philosophy of tears?
Hast thou descended deep into the breast,
And seen their source?"

YOUNG, Nt. 5. l. 416.

Many other respectable characters have also felt *painful sensations* on the perusal of the same account of prisons, but from a very different cause, and which they have endeavoured to remove, by removing those evils of suffering humanity which excited them; hence numerous have been the letters of approbation received, from distinguished legal and political characters; and highly beneficial to the prisoner has been the result, in the amelioration of his treatment, and in the improved condition of his confinement. In the last letter I received from Neild, he assures me, that in consequence alone of the letters on prisons, some hundreds of pounds have been transmitted to him for the benefit of prisoners, and hence it may be candidly concluded that Clericus Londinensis is not supported in his assertion that, "the way Dr. Lettsom has done, is not a proper mode of turning the attention of the publick towards this important point." He adds, what the labours of Howard and Neild can controvert, that "information of this kind coming from an individual is liable to error, and therefore *never to be depended on*; and consequently no *thinking man* will pay any great attention to it." Are not the lords Buckingham, Romney, Sir H. Mildmay, Pitt, Wilberforce, and other great characters, who have adopted the ideas of Howard and Neild, *thinking men?*

Will Clericus Londinensis so far confirm his own assertion, and support his own veracity, by any instance of the Magistrates, or any public managers of prisons, having collectively exerted themselves in their improvement, independently of being first excited by individuals? If not, with what justice or propriety can he impeach the veracity of individuals, and publicly declare, that "they are never to be depended upon, being unworthy of the attention of any thinking man."

To follow C. L. in his various other insinuations

inſinuations would require more leiſure than I can command, and more pages than could be allowed in a publication deſigned for miſcellaneous reading, as he introduces the prolific topics of Church and State in ſupport of them; but whilſt I would avoid unprofitable political and polemical diſcuſſions, I ſhall endeavour to condenſe the charges into certain leading points, and, adding curſory obſervations, leave the reader to deduce his own concluſions.

1. "The publick by knowing the truth, as it reſpects the ſtate of priſons, will *ſwell the aggregate eſtimate of vice.*"

Howard, Neild, and others, for the ſpace of 33 years, have been engaged in deſcribing the miſerable ſtate of priſons, but the aggregate eſtimate of vice has not increaſed. The evils that have been partially removed may be aſcribed in great meaſure to the exertions of ſuch individuals. The knowledge of the exiſtence of theſe evils muſt neceſſarily precede the very attempt to remove them*.

2. "The neglect of religious attention to priſons will induce fanatics *to intrude themſelves into thoſe places, for the purpoſe of forwarding proſelytiſm.*"

Does not this convey a ſevere cenſure on the Eſtabliſhed Clergy? In my letters I have aſcribed the neglect of paſtoral care to the managers of the priſons, in not engaging the Clergy. Does C. L. mean to ſay, that where no chaplain is appointed the priſoners ſhould not be allowed the performance of any religious duties? If, however, he would take the trouble of viſiting the priſons, even of the Metropolis, he would find leſs ſpiritual than ſpirituous fanaticiſm. But C. L. cannot be ignorant, that the progreſs of the proſelytiſm he alludes to is owing to very different cauſes; one of the moſt prominent of which is in the ſyſtem of the places for worſhip, which do not admit of adequate accommodation for the poor; a circumſtance much lamented by many orthodox and diſtinguiſhed clergymen. Will C. L. be ſo communicative as to name the priſons he may have pioufly viſited, in order to prevent the impious intruſion of fanatics? As he is thus publicly importuned, he will entail no cenſure of vanity, or impeachment of modeſty, in his making a public avowal, after having exhibited a public charge of fanaticiſm, and ſtigmatized it with ſeverity.

3. "In a political point of view, exciting the clamours of a factious mob, and furniſhing inſtruments for diſcontent; while our forefathers were more ſecret in ſtate affairs than their poſterity, and their policy was more judicious."

The loyalty of the people is, I believe, more general than was ever previouſly known in this kingdom; nor do I conceive that political diſcontent can be excited by a candid account of priſons; which exhibits the improved ſtate of ſome of them, whilſt it points out the evils of others, with the means of correction; and which, if attended to, would prevent rather than produce political anarchy.

As to the ſecrecy of our forefathers, recommended by C. L. does it refer to the Star-chamber, or to priſons with *oubliettes*, one or two of which ſtill exiſt, though not now appropriated to any oblivious act! Nor do I admit that the preſent is worſe than the preceding age, although this ſpecies of cenſure was even anterior to Horace, who obſerves,

Damnoſa quid non imminuit dies?
Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitioſiorem†.

4. "To individuals it belongs not to take cognizance of things out of their own ſphere."

This has been the language adopted to oppoſe improvements or reformation, as long as hiſtory has exiſted. Had it been always ſucceſsfully acted upon, Paganiſm would ſtill have excluded Chriſtianity; and with ſimilar

* Hence the propriety of introducing the ſubject of privies. If the mere recital of the evils pointed out has given ſo much uneaſineſs to C. L. what muſt the poor priſoner who lives and breathes in the midſt of them ſuſtain! Happily, however, for their health and comfort, by the remonſtrances of Neild, theſe diſguſting objects have been in great meaſure removed, but not till they were expoſed and reprobated. The greateſt lawgiver that ever exiſted, Moſes, introduces ſubjects, which muſt appear much more indelicate to the tender feelings of C. L. although they were deſigned for the peruſal of both ſexes. Compare alſo Iſaiah ch. xxxvi. ver. 12, which, perhaps, exceeds the language of Moſes.

† Our fathers have been worſe than theirs,
And we than ours: next age will ſee
A race more profligate than we. ROSCOMMON.

exclama-

exclamation to the Jews of Theſſalonica, the reforming voice of Luther had been thus ſilenced: "Theſe that have been every where the diſturbers of the public peace (turned the world upſide down), are come hither alſo." Acts, ch. xvi. ver. 6.

The narrative, pathetically deſcribed by our Saviour, of a Prieſt and a Samaritan, is likewiſe applicable here. The latter, though engaged in a journey, when he ſaw even a ſtranger in a ſtate of diſtreſs; ſtopped, went up to him, and afforded him every relief in his power; but "a certain prieſt (not *Clericus Londinenſis*), who happened to be travelling that way, looked upon him, and (not being diſpoſed to go out his of own ſphere) unfeelingly paſſed on." Luke x. 31.

To deſcend to our own times; Sewell, late of Cornhill, a bookſeller, took cognizance of things out of his own ſphere, and founded the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. Clark, a private gentleman, who, perhaps, had never ſeen a navy, or even the ſea, ſuggeſted the plan of breaking the enemy's line of battle. Herſchell, a Muſician, had the boldneſs to raiſe his daring eye to the Georgium Sidus. Indeed it would fill a volume to enumerate the names of thoſe illuſtrious benefactors of mankind who have ventured to take cognizance of things out of their own ſphere; however they might be reprobated by the ignorant and petulant.

5. "A formal exordium by another ſhould not precede a ſimple narrative of facts."

It does not become my pen to ſtate the utility of the exordia alluded. My friend Neild has, however, repeatedly aſſured me, that without them his recent obſervations on priſons would have remained as little noticed as his publication in 1800; and to their influence on the publick has he politely aſcribed, as I have already intimated, the receipt of pecuniary gratuities to priſoners, to a conſiderable amount; to ſuch encouragement it is owing that the reader is troubled with the ſignature of J. C. Lettsom.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

IT is a pity that your new correſpondent, R. U. B. p. 123, who may be called the "Second," or "Double," to the ſelf-created Cenſor H. A. U. over the *innumerable* ſlips of the pen in the "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation," had not qualified himſelf to judge whether the "repair" or *reſtoration* of the Weſt front of Ely cathedral was ſtrictly done after the original front itſelf. It is but little ſatisfaction indeed to know about the ſuppoſed durability of a compoſition, which, if we judge from factitious make-ſhifts of the like nature, ſtuck about the Metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, have miſerably failed. Stucco and cement! Muſt our antient magnificent ſtructures be forced to ſubmit to ſuch a diſguiſe thrown over their auguſt beauties? It may not be foreign to the preſent purpoſe to hint, that a certain Architect, more known for preſerving our Cathedrals than by diſfiguring them, was applied to ſome 8 or 9 years back, by a Dignitary of this devoted church, to have his opinion about taking away the double arched entrance into the Weſt porch (one of the ſtrong characters of the Architecture marking the ſtyle of the building); nay the porch itſelf, as being conſidered contradictory to the rules of Roman and Grecian Architecture projecting in the way it did, was wiſhed to be taken down alſo; and ſeveral other parts of the ſaid front were held to be alike objectionable, they requiring the *improving* hand of modern *Taſte*. It is almoſt needleſs to ſay the application was treated in a way not *exactly* conformable to the above ſuggeſtions, and of courſe the Architect alluded to was not employed. Others have been found, it ſeems, if any of the above changes have taken place, whoſe feelings are not ſo nice, and have given a ſpecimen of their abilities with their Roman cement; and how long the compoſition will endure, whether the "Teſt of ages," or the lapſe of our own time, no one but the Meſſrs. themſelves will venture to predict. As there ſeems to be ſome hidden virtue in three initials, I ſubſcribe myſelf, Yours, &c. W. I. P.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, March* 1.

HAVING obſerved, in p. 36, a miſtatement reſpecting my degree, in which P. Statute ſtates the Univerſity having denied me that honour; I have to requeſt you will conſult the Cambridge Paper of March 2, 1805, when you will find that my degree has been conferred. J. Cope.

*** It is almoſt needleſs to ſtate, that the letter-writer in December 1804 could not poſſibly have ſeen the Cambridge Paper of March 2, 1805. Edit.

Meteoro-

Meteorological Diary for February 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.										
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.42	R	31	28		4			R.B.	29.48	St	32	30	1	3			L.	
2	.58	R	27	19	2			2	No.	.59	S	29	31.5				4	No.	☽ in Eq. A.
3	.76	R	27	26				4	V.L.	.74	S	32	35	1			3	V.L.	
4	.54	S	35	35			3	1	V.L.	.24	S	36	39			3	1	V.L.	
5	28.69	S	39	42.5			3	1	V.L.	28.62	R	41	40	1			3	B.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
6	29.46	R	32	27.5	3			1	V.L.	29.55	R	33	34	2			2	L.	
7	.63	S	33	31			2	2	L.	.53	S	34	37			3	1	R.B.	☽
8	.32	R	37	39				4	V.L.	.41	R	43	47			1	3	L.	
9	.31	R	47	49			1	3	R.B.	.57	St	50	52			2	2	L.	☽ gr. dec. N.
10	.34	S	46	46			2	2	No.	.51	S	47	50			2	2	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
11	.44	S	45	41	2	2			No.	.52	R	44	41	2	2			V.L.	☽ in ♓
12	.66	R	37	31.5	4				V.L.	.72	R	38	38	2	2			L.	☌ ☽ ☌
13	.92	R	37	33	3			1	V.L.	.92	S	37	36.5	2			2	L.	☉
14	.78	S	31	27				4	No.	.72	S	38	38			2	2	V.L.	
15	.76	St	37	34				4	No.	.80	R	37	37	2				No.	☽ in Eq. D.
16	.85	St	36	32		2	2		V.L.	.84	S	39	38			3	1	V.L.	
17	.66	S	31	26		2	2		No.	.64	S	35	37		2	2		V.L.	☌ ☽ ♄
18	.59	St	33	29		4			V.L.	.59	St	35	30		4			L.	☽ gr. L. S.
19	.66	R	32	26		4			No.	.71	St	38	38		1	3		V.L.	
20	.75	S	32	28			4		No.	.72	S	39	41			3	1	L.	
21	.61	S	40	40			3	1	V.L.	.44	S	43	48			4		R B.	☾, ☌ ☽ ♃
22	.42	R	43	40			3	1	V.L.	.46	R	47	48			1	3	L.	☽ gr. Dec. S. ☽ in [apogee.
23	.66	R	41	38				4	R.B.	.78	R	45	6.5	2			2	R.B.	
24	.67	S	45	46.5			2	2	B.	.59	S	47	49			3	1	R.B.	
25	.53	R	42	39			2	2	L.	.53	St	46	48			2	2	R.B.	☽ in ♌
26	.51	St	43	42				4	R.B.	.57	R	46	47.5	1			3	B.	
27	.45	St	43	42			1	3	No.	.40	S	46	49			2	2	V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ♀
28	.31	S	42	40			3	1	R.B.	.21	S	48	45			2	2	♀	
	29.56		37.28	34.89	14	18	33	47		29.55		40.17	41.82	18	14	38	42		

On the 2nd of this month a cluſter of very ſmall ſpots was ſeen near the Weſtern limb; at the ſame time a pretty large oblong and a round ſpot was alſo viſible. On the ſixth was obſerved a fine chain of ſpots near the Weſtern limb, and a well-defined one to Eaſtward. Some *faculæ* near the Weſtern limb; the *maculæ* have pretty large *penumbræ*. The 8th afforded little or no alteration in the *maculæ* ſince the 6th; ſcarcely any *faculæ* to be ſeen. Some little undulations about the Sun's periphery; great quantity of *cirri*, Sun in the atmoſphere at this time. From this time to the 20th or 23d, we had ſeveral well-defined ſpots; but, near the end of the month, none, or very ſmall ones, could be found, which was followed, as might be expected, with cold and rough weather.

The ſolar appearances, from which we may expect fine weather, are, when the *maculæ* are large and well-defined, with very extenſive *penumbræ* ſurrounding them, and the *faculæ* very viſible; but, often, while a well-defined *penumbral* ſpot is traverſing the interior diſk, its *umbra* and *penumbra* will gradually fade and diſappear, or elſe break out into ſeveral ſmaller ones, and ſo makes its exit, leaving *faculæ* in their places, which ſeldom continue long; this I have moſtly found to be followed by a change in the weather, though the moſt certain ſign of foul weather from ſolar obſervations is, when there are few or no *maculæ*, and *thoſe* having no *penumbræ*, but appear like black dots, with the abſence of *faculæ*.

Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 28.)

I FIND in my Journal some sketches of the history of Ghent, which I now present to your readers. Ghent in the middle ages was by far the largest and most populous city in the Netherlands, and was conspicuous by its grandeur, elegance, and wealth, long before the metropolis of the British empire had raised its head.

"Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameæ steterant, habitabant vallibus imis."

The citizens of Ghent were also distinguished in those ages by their martial ardour, their love of liberty, and the fierce and desperate valour with which they fought in defence of their privileges and immunities. Ghent is said to have contained at one time not less than 50,000 fighting men within her own walls; and a poet of the 14th century * thus describes the succour which Ferrand, Count of Flanders, derived from this city in a war which he had the boldness to wage with Philip Augustus, king of France:

"Communia Gandavorum
Turritis domibus, gazis et gente superba,
Instructas armis, acies bis millia dena,
Et plures, propriis expensis donat eidem."

There was much intercourse between Ghent and the Court of England in the reign of our King Edward the Third. That monarch married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault, by whom he had John of Gaunt, so called from his having been born in Ghent. Edward and his queen used frequently to visit Flanders. He courted the alliance of the Flemings with unwearied assiduity; and, to engage them effectually in his interest against France, he supplied them plentifully with the wool of England, the most valuable benefit he could bestow upon them. So that, to use the words of a writer † whom I have often quoted, "in those ages the English, 'shepherds only to Flanders and Brabant,' unskilled in arts, and insensible of the riches which their island possessed in the fleeces of her flocks, were contented to be supplied by the looms of Flanders with that drapery and those woollen webs of which themselves had furnished the materials."

The bold republican spirit, by which Ghent was animated in the middle ages, often broke out into formidable insurrections against their antient native princes, the Counts of Flanders. Two remarkable instances of this sort occurred in the 14th century, when James Artevelde, a brewer, of Ghent, and his son Philip, at the head of numerous well-disciplined troops, erected the standard of revolt against Louis de Nevers and Louis de Male, the two last princes of the House of Flanders. Under the sway of the still more powerful princes of the House of Burgundy, Ghent more than once displayed her daring spirit of mutiny, which was never effectually humbled until the reign of the third prince of the Austrian line, the Emperor Charles V. This extraordinary man, whose ambition for many years disturbed the repose of Europe, was born at Ghent in 1500. He received his education in Flanders, the government of which he assumed in the 16th year of his age, and was more attached to it than to any other part of his extensive dominions, notwithstanding the trouble he experienced from the turbulent and refractory spirit of his native place. In the early part of Charles's reign, Ghent was unquestionably the finest city in Europe; and the Emperor, proud of its superiority to Paris, the capital of his rival Francis I. used to say jocularly, that he could put Paris into his *Gand* *. The celebrated Erasmus, who frequently visited Flanders, "a country which (as Gibbon said of Switzerland) he had known and loved from his early youth," in a letter written at this period to Charles Uttenhovius, a learned patrician of Ghent, thus celebrates the praise of that flourishing city: "Neque enim arbitror, quaqua patet Christiana ditio, civitatem ullam reperiri, quæ cum hac conferri queat sive spectes amplitudinem urbis, ac potentiam, sive politiam sive gentis indolem, nec enim aliunde feliciora prodeunt ingenia, nec expressiora priscæ virtutis exempla."

After a quiet submission to the government of Charles for upwards of 20 years, the citizens of Ghent became not only impatient of the delegated

* William the Briton.

† Shaw's Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands.

* Gand is the French name for Ghent, and also for a glove.

power

power of a regent, but complained of the exactions of their sovereign as burdensome and unconstitutional; and their murmurs at length* broke out into open rebellion. The queen dowager of Hungary, the Emperor's sister, was then governess of the Netherlands, and Charles himself was in Spain. The people of Ghent, sensible of the weight of his arm, and dreading the effects of his vengeance, threw themselves into the arms of the French king, whom they offered to acknowledge as their sovereign, to put in possession of their city, and to assist in the recovery of some provinces in the Low Countries which had formerly belonged to France. Francis, however, for various reasons which proved him to be a short-sighted politician, not only lent a deaf ear to the proposals of the citizens of Ghent, but communicated all their schemes to Charles, who on this occasion took a very base advantage of the generous and unsuspecting temper of Francis. Charles, in order the more effectually to establish his authority in the Low Countries, having gulled Francis with promises he never meant to perform, and amused him with hopes which he never meant to realize, posted from Spain through the heart of France, breathing revenge against the ill-fated citizens of Ghent. When he advanced towards the city, the most humiliating offers of submission were made, which Charles rejected in the most haughty manner, declaring that he would enter the city upon his own terms. Accordingly he marched forward at the head of a formidable body of troops; "and though," to use the words of a celebrated historian†, "he chose to enter the city on his birth-day, he was touched with nothing of that tenderness or indulgence which was natural towards the place of his nativity." He punished the city with unrelenting severity. He made the magistrates parade the streets with ropes about their necks; a humiliating scene to the pride of a place which had long been distinguished by the appellation of Ghent *the Great*. He condemned 26 of the principal inhabitants to die by the hands of the common executioner; sent a great number of them into banishment, and confiscated their effects; new-modelled their form of government: built a strong citadel to overawe their turbulent spirit; and imposed a heavy tax upon them for the support of that formidable badge of their subjugation. This unhappy business gave a fatal blow to the commercial prosperity of Ghent, from which it never afterwards recovered. About 16 years afterwards, Charles, when he resigned the Netherlands to his son Philip, before he set out for the place of his retirement in Spain, could not forbear taking leave of Ghent, through which he passed on his way to the port whence he took ship; and there he stopped a few days (I borrow the words of Dr. Robertson) "to indulge that tender and pleasing melancholy, which arises in the mind of every man in the decline of life, on visiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the scenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth." It is to be hoped he felt some remorse for the cruelty with which he had punished the revolt of his townsmen. The tyranny of Philip II. brought fresh calamities upon Ghent, from which, however, it enjoyed a temporary repose in consequence of the famous treaty of pacification concluded there in 1576, wherein provision was made for the deliverance of the city from the intolerable yoke of the Spanish soldiery. Soon after the ratification of that treaty, the Duke D'Arschot was nominated to the government of Flanders, and in that capacity made a most splendid entry into Ghent; but his triumph was of very short duration, for in the space of three days the citizens assembled in a tumultuary manner, and loudly insisted upon the restoration of all the immunities they had enjoyed under the sway of the Burgundian princes. Irritated by the refusal of their demands, they actually seized the person of the Governor, and imprisoned him with other distinguished personages; and, moreover, made a common cause with the Northern provinces, by swearing allegiance to the Prince of Orange, and acceding to the confederacy of Utrecht. But that connexion was dissolved in 1584, when they once more returned to the obedience of their Spanish sovereign. When Louis XIV. carried his arms into the Low Countries*, he made himself master of Ghent after sitting before it six days; but by the treaty of Nimeguen it reverted to its former sovereign. After the battle of Ramilies, Ghent opened its gates to

* In the year 1539.

† Robertson's Charles the Fifth.

* In 1678.

the

the Allied army without striking a blow. Within two years after, however, the French got poſſeſſion of it by ſtratagem, and retained it about half a year, when the Allies under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough forced them to capitulate. In 1745, a detachment of the Allies, who had been ordered to throw themſelves into Ghent, were attacked and routed by a body of French troops at the village of Melle, near Ghent. A few days after this action, the French General Count de Lowendal took Ghent; and ſhortly after, the French King Louis XV. accompanied by the Dauphin, made a magnificent entry into this city, and lodged in the Epiſcopal palace. Ghent was evacuated by the French in 1749. by virtue of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; ſince which period it enjoyed unmoleſted repoſe until the commotions that took place through the ill-judged policy of the Emperor Joſeph, which paved the way for its ſubjugation by revolutionized France; who, by virtue of the *fraternal hug*, conferred upon Ghent that *liberty and equality* for which ſhe had ſo eagerly panted, but which have proved to the poor people a greater curſe than the proud cruelty of Charles V the tyrannical bigotry of Philip II. or the romantic folly of the Emperor Joſeph. It was my intention in this letter to have taken leave of Ghent, and ſet out for Bruges; but this muſt be reſerved for a future communication.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT is with regret that I find your publication is made a vehicle for diffuſing doubts on the ſubject of Vaccination*. But, as I attribute this circumſtance to a wiſh on your part to maintain your uſual candour in admitting obſervations on both ſides of the queſtion, rather than to any diſtruſt which you feel of the preventive powers of the Vaccine Inoculation; I am confident you will readily allow the following remarks a place in the enſuing number of your Work.

A Paper, which bears the ſignature of Mr. Birch, acquaints the publick that this gentleman firmly maintains the opinion, that the Cow Pox is not a preſervative againſt the Small Pox. It contains alſo the reaſons which induce Mr. B. to maintain this opinion, and the maxim which he has thought proper to obſerve on the preſent occaſion. There are three things then to which I would call the attention of your readers,

Mr. Birch's maxim.
Mr. Birch's reaſons.
Mr. Birch's opinion.

Mr. B's maxim, which he thinks proper to obſerve on the preſent occaſion is, "Never to ſacrifice experience to experiment."

Now I contend that this maxim in its rational meaning is altogether inapplicable to Vaccination, as it now ſtands. It is only intended to caution the medical ſtudent againſt departing from a mode of treatment which has proved ſucceſsful, and adopting a new one whoſe iſſue is uncertain. Upon this principle, if, during the univerſal practice of Small Pox inoculation, any one had come forward, and declared it to be his opinion that a fluid taken from the nipple of a Cow might probably, upon trial, ſecure the human conſtitution from the variolous infection, Mr. B. might with great propriety have replied, "I ſhall not abandon the Small Pox Inoculation, becauſe it is my conſtant rule never to give up a method which has been approved, for the ſake of trying another of uncertain conſequence;" in other words, "I never ſacrifice experience to experiment."

But they who recommend the Vaccine Inoculation do not adviſe a new mode of uncertain iſſue. They do not recommend ſacrificing experience to experiment; they do not ſay, "We wiſh you to try whether Vaccination be a ſecurity againſt Small Pox infection;" but, "we poſitively declare it is a ſecurity. The trial is already made upon hundreds of thouſands in every quarter of the Globe. It is found, when properly conducted, to be as good a ſecurity againſt the Small Pox as Variolous Inoculation itſelf. We, therefore, only adviſe to ſacrifice experience to experience; that is, the experience of a diſeaſe dangerous, infectious, loathſome, deſtructive to Health, to Beauty, and Life, for the experience of an affection ſafe, not infectious, not loathſome, neither deſtructive to Health, to Beauty, nor Life, and a certain ſecurity againſt the Small Pox." I conceive, then, that every reader will agree with

* If it had not, the publick would have loſt this truly valuable vindication. EDIT.

with me, that Mr. B's maxim is entirely irrevelant to the preſent ſubject. I come now to

Mr. Birch's reaſons.

1. "That time and obſervation have laid down a rule of ſucceſsful practice for the Small Pox; therefore he is cautious how he exchanges this for new opinions."

I ſuppoſe the word "ſucceſsful" in the above ſentence muſt be comparative. It is probably meant that they who are inoculated for the Small Pox have generally a milder diſeaſe than they who take the variolous infection caſually. But I muſt confeſs it is rather unuſual to apply the term "Succeſsful" in ſuch a manner as this. For the inoculated Small Pox ſometimes kills, often diſfigures the countenance, and undermines the health; and, if it ſaves an individual, ſpreads a deſtructive peſtilence through a whole diſtrict. Mr. Ring, whoſe merit as a promoter of the Jennerian ſyſtem is above all praiſe, tells us *, that a late inoculation at the Small Pox Hoſpital ſpread the Small Pox from Clapham to the Metropolis.

2. Mr. B. adduces a few caſes, which he witneſſed, as adverſe to Vaccination. But whoever takes the trouble to read the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons on Dr. Jenner's petition, will ſee plainly that Mr B. did not inveſtigate theſe caſes properly, or that he was partial in his deciſion. Dr. Liſter and Mr. Cline gave a very different account of them, and did not conſider them as adverſe to Vaccination. With regard to the Fullwood Rents caſes, I would recommend thoſe who are alarmed by them to attend to the opinion of the Editors of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, on a few caſes of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination:

"As theſe bear no proportion to the immenſe number of inſtances in which Vaccination has proved unqueſtionably preventive of Small Pox, they do not militate in the ſmalleſt degree againſt the propriety of the practice, but on the contrary, by corroborating the analogy between Vaccina and Small Pox, which alſo in ſome particular conſtitutions does not ſecure the patient from having the diſeaſe a ſecond time; it in reality ought to increaſe our confidence in its antivariolous powers. As the two beſt authenticated caſes (thoſe of Fullwood's Rents), in which Vaccina did not prevent Small Pox, were ſiſters, it would appear that it depends on ſome hereditary idioſyncracy."

A third reaſon which ſupports Mr. B's ſingular opinion is, that "he was countenanced by Meſſrs. Slater of Wycomb, Groſvenor of Oxford, Nooth of Bath, and Dr. Hope of Haſlar Hoſpital."

I would inform or remind Mr. Birch, but more particularly my readers in general; for I addreſs myſelf to them more than to him; that the two firſt of theſe gentlemen, Groſvenor and Slater, are become proſelytes to Vaccination; and it is highly probable the others are, but, as I am not confident, I will not aſſert it.

Mr. B. only mentions one reaſon more, "that he is become acquainted with new eruptions and abſceſſes which he had not before obſerved." It is impoſſible to reply to a general aſſertion of this nature. If ſuch things are, they ought to be circumſtantially detailed. If is a fact that theſe eruptions and abſceſſes have never happened to any medical man of my acquaintance, though many of them are eminent as Vaccinifts. I would alſo aſk Mr. B. whether they are worſe than the abſceſs he met with on the little relative of a Member of Parliament, which was abſolutely forming at the time he gave his evidence of the harmleſs nature of the Small Pox Inoculation? If he does not clearly underſtand me, Mr. Cline can aſſiſt his memory, who was called in to this variolated patient of Mr. B's.

On reading over Mr. B's Paper, I do not find any other argument than thoſe I have mentioned; namely, 1. the ſucceſsful practice of Small Pox Inoculation; 2. a few caſes which he conſiders as adverſe; 3. the countenance of a few medical men; 4. new eruptions and abſceſſes. It is true, Mr. B. has not detailed them in this regular, arithmetical manner; but, as they are ſcattered in different parts of his Letter, I do not know that I do him any injuſtice in exhibiting them in the above form, for the ſake of replying to them more eaſily.

As theſe four reaſons, then, when properly ſifted, amount to nothing, it only remains to make an obſervation or two on

Mr.

* Medical and Phyſical Journal, March 1805.

Mr. Birch's opinion,
as it ſtands ſupported by no argument, or, what is the ſame thing, by arguments of no weight.

Mr. Birch thinks that "the Cow Pox is not a preſervative againſt the Small Pox;"—and who are they who think that it is a preſervative?

1. The Legiſlature of Great Britain, who voted Dr. Jenner a reward for the diſcovery.

2. The whole Royal Family, the greateſt part of the Nobility and Gentry of the kingdom, who have patronized a public Inſtitution for the diffuſion of Vaccina.

3. The moſt reſpectable Phyſicians in Europe and all over the World.

4. By far the majority of the Publick.

Thus, whether we come to argument or authority, we muſt be led to adopt Vaccine Inoculation, which is one of the greateſt bleſſings which Providence ever granted to Man.

Yours, &c. A LOOKER-ON.

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXII.

HAD R. U. B. p. 123, made profeſſion of his impartiality as of his other amiable qualities, he would have told us of his reading Nos. LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, and LXXX of theſe Purſuits, as well as No. LXXVI, wherein are certain anſwers to the redoubtable H. A. U. proving him to be no ſuch mighty *rat-trap* or *ſpring-gun* to deſtroy poor Folly, as R. U. B. would have it believed. He tells us of the repair of the Weſt front of Ely cathedral, yet his communications (ſetting aſide the "ſtucco and cement") tend only to let us know that the mouldings and ornaments are "ſharply cut," without noticing if they are faithfully copied from the originals on the ſaid front. By "repair," we ought to underſtand that the new work is religiouſly imitated from the old; but this doth not appear to be the caſe. The "models," by this correſpondent's account, who ſeems to know nothing to the contrary, may be from any other part of the building, or from any other antient fabrick, or of a ſtyle different to that of the Weſt front, which is of the thirteenth century; or, moſt probably, the models are after the Tudor mode of the fifteenth century, that being the favourite ſpecies of architecture with the profeſſional gentlemen he tells us of. This "miſerable quibble" maker may think his ſneers will paſs current; or that his putting on a freſh "vizor" R. U. B. may hide the worn-out covering H. A. U.; but of this the patrons of this Miſcellany will be the beſt judges.

It may be neceſſary to ſtate that I have juſt entered into an engagement to ſurvey Ely cathedral the enſuing ſummer.

Quitting my ſnug birth at Haverfordweſt, after taking leave of mine hoſt; that is, paying my bill, and he receiving my money. None of your "kindly welcomes," in the Engliſh way. Your Welch "Bonifaces" think they do a "*Saiſſon*" an extraordinary favour by taking him into their hoſtelery, and taking his caſh. As the arrow flies, ſo flew I Eaſtward, through St. Clear, Caermarthen, &c. So eager was my deſire to tread on Britiſh ground, that I forſook the ſafe and even pace of a regular pilgrim to mount on vehicles ſwift and dangerous; neck, limbs, yea life itſelf, holding as nothing worth: it was ſufficient I ſaw each dale and mountain that appeared in quick ſucceſſion vaniſh from my ſight. Thus I gained on time and ſpace until I came to Llanyuddwrr, where are ſome remains of a caſtle. As this edifice was not ſpecified in my items, I did not "dare" to make drawings. It was a caſtle, and that was enough; forbidden fruit to me. Dare I did to gaze a while: this was "double hazardous" likewiſe, as the inhabitants began to aſſemble in much alarm; but my fleet courſers ſoon bore me from their animoſity. Why did I leave this country ſo like a runaway, a ſpy, a purloiner of viſual treaſure? Was it to ſecure that treaſure under the ſafe-guard of my own countrymen, or to throw from off my heart that load of dread which ſo long had embittered all my hours? But I am now within the town of

BRECON.

Here the ſhield of protection was held over me by a reſident of the place. With him I walked over the remains of the caſtle. We differed ſomewhat about its ſtate; I bewailing the ſeveral dilapidations, and he expreſſing pleaſure to behold it as a pictureſque ruin; more ſo than if it had ſtill beamed in its original ſplendour. We then entered the priory church, large and ſtately, full of curious particulars, both monumental and

and architectural. Again I repeat, my pencil here knew not its uſe; ſilent were my items; memory alone draws out the ſacred ſcene. About three miles from Brecon (ſtill on my way homewards) is

LLANHAMLOG,

Diſtinguiſhed in a few ſcattered huts. Here I halted to take note of a ſtatue in the church. This church has lately been re-built. Whatever were the dimenſions and decorations of the one deſtroyed, the preſent erection is little more than an oblong room, barely ſufficient to contain 50 people, deſtitute of every kind of enrichment; not ſo much as one evangelical ſymbol to let a ſtranger know whether it is a place of worſhip or a barn. This kind of turning out of workmens hands a modern houſe of prayer is what awaits to reverſe the aſpect of our antient religious ſtructures. From lengthened aiſles and vaulted roofs, from lofty towers and cloud-piercing ſpires, from works ſepulchral, rich fonts, ſtalls, and altar-ſcreens, we then muſt turn to the bare whitened wall, the pew for ſlothful inattention, a common ewer for baptiſm, and a mean houſe-table, moveable at pleaſure, "North, Eaſt, Weſt, or South," to mark the ſpot whereat to celebrate the Holy Communion! It was well the ſculpture I looked for was not *caſt aſide* with the reſt of the "old things." However, the ſtatue, from having lain ſome centuries paſt on its back, being in the death-bed attitude of adoration, was now placed againſt the wall in an erect poſition. Thus the female here pourtrayed muſt, to thoſe unuſed to the original intention, appear ſingular, in perceiving at the back of the figure a pallet and cuſhions, and other ſleeping particulars, which, from their ſituation according to reality, could not remain an inſtant without falling to the ground. This whimſical humour, to ſet up an object of this nature perpendicularly, which was evidently intended to be laid horizontally, is not confined to this obſcure village. Many inſtances could be adduced where ſuch a capricious diſpoſure is manifeſted in large churches under public attention; and done under the eye, and with the advice, of accompliſhed patrons and taſteful architects! The dreſs of the ſtatue (now on its legs) conſiſts of an under veſt, and over it an open robe. The head attire is drapery, without embelliſhment of any kind. There is a remarkable inſcription cut round the edge of the ſlab, not reconcileable as made out by different readers.

The way from Brecon to my next reſting-place Crick-Howell, is, beyond diſpute, one of the moſt ſublime and beautiful of any I ever beheld; the heads of mountains loſing themſelves in dark and changeful clouds; vales ſo deep below the traveller's heedful ſtep, that his far-ſtrained eye cannot diſcriminate the objects within his ken. Even I, with all my load of cares, put by the burthen, to partake of the entrancing viſion. Haſty ſtrides (your pilgrim is a pedeſtrian once more) gave way to lagging pace, even to ſtand whole minutes together, to contemplate on theſe moſt wonderful works of the creation. Loſt in ſuch delightful views, I ſhould not have known how near I was to the laſt town on the confines of the Welch territory, but from confuſed ſounds, and confuſed bodies of men and women gaining upon me in every direction. The unpleaſant din ſoon awakened me from my pleaſing reverie, and all my tribulations returned with double preſſure. Whatever was the cauſe of the tumult, I was no way noticed; and I made my entry, amid conflicting crowds, in a manner more eaſy to be conceived than deſcribed, into

CRICK HOWELL.

The maſs of people were ſo great, and the occaſion apparently ſo momentous, that every enquiry made by me was uſeleſs. Arriving at the head hoſtlery, the focus where all this mighty buſtle centered, I found each apartment occupied, except a ſleeping-room; there I remained for ſome time, without being able to obtain relief to my craving appetite, or more craving curioſity. An accident (of little moment of itſelf) at laſt brought me acquainted with the hoſteſs, who ſoon relieved me with ſtore of refreſhments, and a ſummary account of the extraordinary occurrence of the hour, which was no other than the trial of a female for SORCERY! My hoſteſs then ſaid to me, "The gentry and clergy of the county are all met together, determined to have a complete bout of it in the aſſembly-room below; a trial in the morning, a feaſt in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening." This information, and the preceding circumſtances, partook ſo much of a "Dream," that, had I not unexpectedly met in the houſe with a friend

to

to whom I had a letter of credence, I should certainly have walked off in this my sleep, and left every thing as I found it.

As matters were, I concluded that it would be better not to resign my chamber-security for the day, and wait the morn to set about my memoranda. The night passed without repose Welch music was too discordant, and Welch conviviality too boisterous, for such a mind-wore sojourner as me; and. I hailed returning light, unrenovated with that vigour which, had I tasted refreshing slumbers, might have enabled me to enter with a certain degree of spirit on the business of the ensuing morning.

An account of the remains of the castle and church, with its monuments, I have already particularized in vol. LXXII. p. 22. I had, however, to take notes of a very interesting gateway in the town. This gateway, if ever I have an opportunity to erect one of the same kind, would prove an excellent addition to the architectural assemblage making out the villa adornments of any patron of our antient arts. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

IN your last, I observe among the articles of intelligence, p. 174, a general account of the loss of the Abergavenny. Perhaps you may deem the following particulars, and, I may justly add, most providential preservation, of one of the cadets, Mr. Gramshaw, sufficiently interesting to be inserted in a corner of your valuable Repository.

On the awful night of the 5th of February, about 9 o'clock, the passengers were informed of their perilous situation; on which, every one was endeavouring to gain an imagined place of safety. Mr. G. and two more of the cadets, after hearing these terrific words, "We must all go down with the ship!" went into the cabin, where they continued some time looking at each other, without uttering a word. At last, one of them said, "Let us return upon deck;" and two of them did so. Mr. G. remained behind. He then opened his writing-desk, and took out his commission, his letters of introduction, and some cash; after which, he went upon deck, but did not see either of his companions: he then bent his eyes forward, when, at the moment, the ship went down head foremost! The sea in an immense column traversed along the deck to where he then was, endeavouring to ascend the steps leading to the poop, when he was launched into the deep! The night dark, cold, the sea in its utmost rage, the wind blowing very vehemently, not knowing how to swim, and encumbered with a great coat and boots, he supposes that, when the stern of the ship went down, he must have been drawn round it by the vortex occasioned by her sinking, as he found himself on the contrary side of the ship from whence he had been precipitated.

Whilst he was endeavouring to keep himself from sinking, something dashed against the back of his hand two or three times, which he caught hold of, and found it to be a rope hanging from the mizen shrouds. This fortunate circumstance re-animated his drooping spirits. He endeavoured, and did climb up it several feet; but, what with the boots and great coat, and other cloaths, now in every part saturated with water, he slipped down it into the sea! His spirits now failed him, having made his utmost effort to preserve life; when, at this fearful moment, resigning himself to the will of his Creator, the ship gave a lurch, by which he was cast into the mizen shrouds! He then fixed himself as well as he could, by grasping the rattlings. In this situation he remained a length of time, shivering and benumbed with cold.

Mr. Gilpin, the fourth mate, a man possessing a heart of the most inestimable texture, had, with about twelve others, gained the mizen top. Impelled by the dictates of humanity, he descended the shrouds, with a view, no doubt, to render assistance to any that might be in want thereof; when he discovered Mr. Gramshaw, whom he lifted into the mizen top, and placed him with the others already there. During their stay there, viz. from the hour of 11 to 7 in the *morning*, he at various times continued cheering his companions in distress, and requesting them to keep up their spirits, &c. &c.

Indeed, Mr. Urban, I should think myself in some measure deserving censure, knowing these particulars, if I were not to transmit them to you to convey to the world, I mean the world of readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, the name of GILPIN, whose veins flows the milk of human kindness, not as a tardy stream, but a torrent. S.

51. *Song of Songs: or, Sacred Idyls; translated from the original* Hebrew: *with Notes critical and explanatory.* By John Mason Good.

WE have here a juſt and appropriate illuſtration of this elegant ſpecimen of Hebrew poetry, which has exerciſed the opinions of ſo many critics, by one who ſeems completely maſter of his ſubject, both by knowledge of its language and feeling of its ſentiment. Mr. G. conſiders the Song of Solomon (or, as he prefers to ſpell the name, Soloman) as probably "conſtituting a part of the 1005 ſongs which his biographer, 1 Kings iv. 32, aſſerts him to have compoſed. The Orientals, to this moment, are accuſtomed to publiſh their lighter, and particularly their amatory, effuſions in diſtinct ſets, or *diwans*. Among the Hebrew bards, the five alphabetical Pſalms (xxv. xxxiv. xxxvii. cxi. and cxix.) may be regarded as inſtances of the Hebrew diwan in its more ſtrict and pertinent application, and the collection before us as a diwan liberated from the bondage of academical order, but containing a whole by the unity of its ſubject."...."The matrimonial connexion here celebrated appears to have proceeded from reciprocal affection alone; and from the gentleneſs, modeſty, and delicacy of mind, which are uniformly and perpetually attributed to the beautiful and accompliſhed fair one, ſhe muſt have been well worthy of the royal love; a native of Sharon, a canton of Paleſtine, of noble birth, poſſeſſed of a noble and fruitful eſtate in Baal-hammon, ingeniouſly ſuppoſed by Mr. Harmer to have been ſituated in the delightful valley of Bocat, in the immediate neighbourhood of Balbec, leaſed out to a variety of tenants, every one of whom paid her a clear rental of 1000 ſhekels of ſilver, amounting to about 120l. 16s. 8d. ſterling. No notice is taken of her father; but her mother, who betrothed her, had probably children by another marriage. Of the age of this unrivalled beauty we are no where informed; but ſhe appears to have been in the prime of life, and in the full flower of youth and beauty, and Solomon, probably, about 25 or 26, and this marriage celebrated about anno 1010 before the birth of Chriſt."

"For myſelf," ſays Mr. G. "I unite in the opinion of the illuſtrious Lowth, and believe ſuch a ſublime and myſtic allegory, delineating the bridal union ſubſiſting between Jehovah and his pure, unadulterated Church, to have been fully intended by the illuſtrious bard. Regarded in this view, they afford an admirable picture of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian Churches; of Jehovah's ſelection of Iſrael, as a peculiar people, from the leſs fair and virtuous nations around them; of his fervent and permanent love for his eldeſt Church, ſo frequently compared, by the Hebrew prophets, to that of a bridegroom and his bride; of the beauty, fidelity, and ſubmiſſion of the Church in return; and of the call of the Gentiles into the pale of his favour, upon the introduction of Chriſtianity, ſo exquiſitely typified under the character of a younger ſiſter, deſtitute, in conſequence of the ſimplicity of its worſhip, of thoſe external and captivating attractions which made ſo prominent a part of the Jewiſh religion. The Song of Songs is an Oriental poem; and this allegorical mode of deſcribing the ſacred union ſubſiſting between mankind at large and an individual and pious ſoul and the great Creator, is common to almoſt all Eaſtern poets, from the earlieſt down to the preſent age. It is impoſſible, without ſuch an eſoteric interpretation, to underſtand many of the paſſages of the chaſte and virtuous Sadi, or the more impaſſioned Hafiz; and the Turkiſh commentators, Feridun, Sudi, and Seid Ali, following the example of the antient Huſſangis, have uniformly thus interpreted them, as they have alſo the writings of the Suſi poets; though, in many inſtances, they have unqueſtionably purſued their myſtic meaning to an extravagant length. The *Leili* and *Mejnun* of the Perſians may be contemplated as the royal bridegroom and his beloved ſpouſe of the Hebrews."

"The Song of Songs is a portion of real hiſtory, conveying a ſpiritual allegory, and communicated in diction highly delicate and refined. There are many paſſages in it which have hitherto eluded the powers of the moſt aſſiduous commentators to illuſtrate, and many to which a wrong interpretation has been annexed. How far the preſent verſion may ſucceed in remedying theſe defects, in correcting error, and elucidating obſcurity, muſt be left for the reader to determine. Such, however, is its object; and, to attain it, the

the author not only ſtudiouſly inveſtigated the original himſelf, but has endeavoured to avail himſelf of the labours of prior critieks and tranſlators, as far as they ſeem to have been fortunate in their reſpective branches. His greateſt obligations are due to the anonymous writer of "The Song of Solomon, newly tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with a Commentary and Annotations, 1764;" which, he has juſt learned, is the work of Dr. Percy, Biſhop of Dromore. Mrs. Francis's verſion is alſo an elegant performance, and many of her notes are beautifully illuſtrative; but, as being a dramatic paraphraſe, it differs widely from the verſion now preſented, pertinaciouſly adhering to the original Hebrew, and, as far as may be, to the language of the Bible tranſlation. Of the very elegant, though not very modern, Spaniſh verſion of Luis de Leon, who is reported to have ſuffered for it five years impriſonment in one of the dungeons of the Inquiſition, I have not, after a wide ſearch, been able to obtain a copy. The arrangement of the Italian verſion by Meleſigenio differs, conceiving the entire book to conſiſt, not of diſtinct idyls, but of diſtinct ſongs, and thoſe not confined to the ſame bride-room and bride, but extending to different ideal perſonages, and all of them ideal. He nevertheleſs believes the whole book to be allegoric."

We cannot but regret the wanton liberty taken by modern poetical tranſlators to inſert words without meaning. Take, for an inſtance, Sotheby's tranſlation of Virgil's Culex, l. 116:

"Now, at the goat-herd's call, the kids once more [bles, o'er,
Give their gay ſports, their *devious* ſtep-
And to the bottom daſh the bleb-ſing'd *foſſe*, [hanging moſs.
Whoſe murm'ring waters waſh th' o'er-
Ima *ſuſurrantis* repetebant ad *vada lymphæ*
Quæ ſubter viridem reſidebant cærula muſcum."

Literally, "reſort to the *fords* of the murmuring ſtream, which ſettles under the green moſs." What would a ſhepherd underſtand by a *foſſe*? Again: "*Æſtibus* mediis," Georg. III. 331, is rendered "Noonſhide *flames*," inſtead of the ſimpler term *heats*; *cool ſequeſter'd* for *ſhady* glades.

Mr. G. (notes, p. 75) obſerves, the Eaſtern ladies were accuſtomed to incloſe their perfumes in a caſket of gold or ivory, of the figure of a *turret* or ſmall *tower*. Such a box or veſſel appears in the hand of Mary Magdalen in illuminations and on monuments.

Every thing that is large *(ingens)* is *giant*; a ſubſtantive improperly made into an adjective, Georg. III. 331, II. 487.

P. 88. The *bulbul*, or Perſian nightingale, is exhibited in Sir William Ouſeley's Oriental Collections for January, &c. 1797.

To the inſtances of birds neſting in rocks, p. 91, not confined to the *dove*, add that affecting ſimile of Apollonius Rhodius, IV. 1298, of the young birds falling down into the clefts, to the great but unavailing grief of the mothers.

P. 96. A ſtronger inſtance of *reiterations* may be found frequent in Moſchus' elegy on Bion.

Αρχὰ Σικελικαὶ τὸ πένθος, ἄρχε Μόσχα.

P. 146. The thigh of Menelaus, ſtained with the blood trickling from his wound, is compared to *ivory* ſtained or dyed with red.

Ὡς δ' ὅτε τις τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μίγνυ. Il. Δ. 140.

Copied by Virgil, Æn. XII. 67.

P. 147. *Awe-ſtriking* looks are, in Taſſo, looks that glow with *lightning*, not with *fury*.

P. 148. Add from Virgil, Æn. VI. 883,

——manibus date lilia plenis.

The tranſlator will candidly excuſe theſe few obſervations, and believe us ſincere in our approbation of his performance, and deſirous to ſee the farther ſpecimen of his poetical talents, which he announces, in a tranſlation of Lucretius. Mr. G. has recommended himſelf to the Medical Society by his works in their department.

52. *The Works of* Richard Owen Cambridge, *Eſq. including ſeveral Pieces now before publiſhed; with an Account of his Life and Character, by his Son*, George Owen Cambridge, *M. A. Prebendary of* Ely.

WE ſee with pleaſure the ſpirit of biography conſpiring with filial piety to tranſmit deſerving characters to poſterity. An inſtance of this we have already reviewed (Life of Wilmot) in vol. LXXIII. p. 151. The preſent is of equal intereſt, and not leſs happily calculated

calculated to express "the high gratification afforded to the feelings of a dutiful son in paying this last and only remaining tribute of duty and affection to the memory of a revered parent, and in recording, he trusts, for the benefit of others, those virtues, the recollection of which is indelibly impressed on his own mind. To this undertaking he is farther encouraged by the reflection that so much of his own life has been passed in the enjoyment of his father's society, and in the constant observation of his many excellent qualities, as enables him to assure the reader, that, whatever other attractions these memoirs may be thought to want, they will not be found deficient in those essential points of biography, fidelity and truth. In order, however, to give to this account a sanction of more unequivocal authority than may, perhaps, be allowed to the affectionate interest and partial judgment of a son, I will gladly avail myself of the voluntary testimonies given by others to my father's virtues and talents at different periods of his life; which, coming chiefly from persons distinguished for their accurate knowledge of the characters of mankind, and their skill in describing them, will, I hope, be considered as furnishing an additional weight to this relation, and render it more generally interesting."

The subject of these memoirs was born in London Feb. 14, 1717, descended from a family for several generations settled in Gloucestershire. His father, a Turkey merchant, died soon after his birth, leaving him to the care of his mother and her brother, Thomas Owen, esq. a lawyer, retired to Britwell park, co. Bucks, who, having no issue, adopted his nephew, and superintended his education. He was educated at Eton, and numbered among his principal friends and associates Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gray, Mr. West, Lord Sandwich, Hon. Horace Walpole, Dr. Barnard, afterwards master and provost of Ely, and Dr. Cooke, late dean of Ely. Here also commenced that affectionate friendship with Capt. Henry Berkeley, eldest son of Henry third son of Charles second Earl of Berkeley, killed at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745. Ever foremost in the active sports of the field, young Cambridge did not neglect reading the Greek and Roman historians; but, as character was always his favourite study, he preferred antient dramatic writers, as well as the best English, and performed several characters in both with singular success. His early relish for the tranquil beauties of Nature was realized with great success in his seat in Gloucestershire, and afterwards in the meadows at Twickenham. From Eton he was sent to St. John's college, Oxford; and in one of the vacations, at the invitation of Horace Walpole, visited Houghton, when the Congress was held there, an annual meeting, chiefly composed of persons connected with Sir Robert Walpole in public life, and, among the rest, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The first public display of his poetical talents was on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. He left Oxford for Lincoln's inn 1737, where he met with Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. who introduced him to many literary acquaintance, and he renewed that with Henry Bathurst, afterwards lord chancellor, and first became acquainted with the Hon. Charles Yorke, Mr. Wray, and Mr. Edwards. Not intending to be called to the bar, he would have travelled, but was prevented by the hard frost of 1739-40. In 1741 he married the daughter of George Trenchard, esq. of Wolveton-hall, co. Dorset, and settled in his family-seat at Whitminster, on the banks of the Severn, seven miles below Gloucester. The stream which ran through his grounds he made navigable for boats; and, having a mechanical turn, the structure of his various boats afforded him an opportunity of shewing his practical knowledge in that branch of science. The late Prince and Princess of Wales, and their eldest daughter, being on a visit to Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester, honoured Mr. Cambridge at a water-party. Among his active exercises was shooting with a bow and arrow, in preference to the gun; and his mind was engaged in writing "The Scribleriad," a mock heroic poem*, the hero of which was that

* "The following is the character given of this poem 50 years after its publication, by a distinguished scholar and critick of the present day: 'The Scribleriad 'is a work of great fancy, just composi- 'tion, and poetical elegance, but, above 'all, of mature judgment, conspicuous 'throughout. It should be read as well 'for instruction as amusement. The pic-

'ar

that great traveller and collector the late Dr. Askew, to whom the classical literature of this country is so much indebted. Mr. C. was so captivated with the beauties of the Wye, and the bold and romantic character of Piercefield, that he recommended it to Mr. Morris, and had some share in making the improvements. Among Mr. C's intimate friends he reckoned Paul Whitehead, the poet laureat, and the Hon. Thomas Villiers, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. But he resisted all their solicitations to come into parliament and engage in public life, preferring the private station. The death of Mr. Owen, 1748, put him into possession of his property, which, though not very extensive, was an acceptable addition to the small income on which he had hitherto lived. He was now enabled to cultivate more at his ease the very select society to which he had access. He took a house in London, near his friend Villiers; and in 1751 purchased the villa at Twickenham, where he settled—an event which contributed essentially to the happiness of his future life during a period of more than fifty years, and where he made his wished-for improvements. His mode of living there was in the hospitable style of a country gentleman, his house always open to his friends, and to those whom merit, talents, or knowledge, entitled to his notice, received with unvaried frankness and cordiality. When a select party was assembled to meet some literary character or ingenious traveller, it was his care to suit the company to each other, and thus to avoid the interruptions which frequently defeat the object of such meetings. If the conversation wandered, or got into unskilful hands, he had a most happy talent of bringing it back to the proper point, and of suppressing the superfluous talker; which was always done with so much dexterity and good humour that the person in question was always the last in the company who was sensible of any intention to take the conversation out of his hands. In the choice of his acquaintance, neither titles nor wealth were to him any recommendation; the qualities he looked for and regarded were worth, talents, or accomplishments. It would not, indeed, be easy to say whether his independent but respectful behaviour to those of superior station, or his kindness and condescension to inferiors, was most remarkable; by the former he was generally esteemed and admired, and by the latter he was universally respected and beloved. To these indeed his manner was peculiarly acceptable and engaging; those little attentions which he delighted to pay where he thought they would give pleasure, were shewn in a way almost peculiar to himself, and towards such as were connected with him he ever manifested a fatherly regard. His domesticks were made happy in his service; they were seldom changed; and several, after age and infirmity had rendered them unequal to their duty, were still maintained in his house.—"What most contributed to establish his reputation for humour and a just insight into character were his Essays published in *The World*, a periodical paper, begun in 1752, and kept up with great spirit for four years."—"How far that even and regular flow of spirits with which he was blessed was the effect of constitution, the consequence of temperance, or of an habitual activity, or whether it arose from an union of all the three, it may be difficult to determine; but, from whatever cause it proceeded, there is no doubt that he possessed, in a superior degree, the happy talent, not only of regulating his conversation, but even his spirits, by the temper and feelings of the company he was in, who always found him equally disposed to listen or to converse, to be grave or gay, humourous or instructive, as best accorded with their wishes and inclinations. By such behaviour in society it was "that his acquaintance soon became a synonymous term for his friends." In Lord Hardwicke's family began his acquaintance with Count Poniatowski, who, after his accession to the crown of Poland, of those Englishmen who came to his court he seldom failed to enquire after his old acquaintance.

"The arduous situation in which this country found itself in the commencement of the French war, 1758, turned the attention of every considerable man in the kingdom to dangers that threatened it from various quarters,

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' ture is entitled to much attention.' Note to the Shade of Pope, by the author of the Pursuits of Literature." A letter from the author, in a feigned hand, is in one of our former volumes. See also vol. LXXII. p. 977.

ters, and to the measures neceſſary to avert the impending ſtorm. In the general alarm Mr. C. heartily partook; and, as his active mind was naturally anxious to acquire early and correct intelligence of the events of that intereſting period, he was happy to avail himſelf of the familiar footing on which he lived with ſeveral men of the firſt ſtations and abilities, whoſe talents were called forth in parliament or in the cabinet. At Lord Anſon's table, which was filled with gentlemen of the navy, he was ſure to find ſociety ſuited to his choice; and the concern he took in the naval operations of that period brought him acquainted with almoſt every ſeaman of diſtinction; and Admiral Boſcawen was his particular friend; the eminent ſervices performed by him in the courſe of the war, which have immortalized his name in the Annals of the Britiſh Navy, afforded him particular pleaſure, heightened by his friendſhip and eſteem for the excellent wife of this brave officer, who, in the tendereſt anxiety for her huſband's ſafety, never loſt ſight of what was due to his honour and fame. Mr. C. acquired early intelligence of the voyages of diſcovery ſet on foot after the peace of 1762, and became ſucceſſively acquainted with the diſcoverers. But no object appeared to him of greater magnitude than the ſtate of our Aſiatic colonies. He was among the few who ſaw, in its true light, the rapid extenſion of our poſſeſſions in India, and viewed with ſufficient foreſight the importance of ſuch an acquiſition of territory, both in a commercial and political view. Finding how little this ſubject was in general underſtood, particularly from the diſtance of the country, and ſtill more from the diſſimilarity of its whole ſyſtem of government, religion, and manners, from our own, he conceived that it would be an intereſting and uſeful undertaking to give a general hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of the Britiſh power in India. Perceiving a general impatience for ſome authentic information relative to the events which had recently happened upon the coaſt of Coromandel, and thinking it important that the bold and artful attempts of France to wreſt theſe poſſeſſions out of our hand ſhould be more generally known and attentively watched, he determined to poſtpone his original plan, and publiſh without delay ſuch an account of the recent tranſactions in that part of India as would be moſt inſtructive, and ſerve to confute the groſs miſrepreſentations of the French. Col. Laurence's narrative and other authentic papers enabled him to publiſh the "Hiſtory of the War on the Coaſt of Coromandel," 1761; and he then reſumed his intention of proceeding in his larger undertaking, when Mr. Orme returned from India with an intention of publiſhing his own work, which afterwards appeared. Mr. C's was very favourably received, and tranſlated into French, and was eſteemed the faireſt and moſt correct repreſentation of the French proceedings in India. Mr. Lally Tolandal, ſon of Gen. Lally, gave public teſtimony to it by embracing Mr. C. when accidentally introduced to him, aſſuring him, with great emotion, he was under more obligation to him than to any man living, for that his work had been of greater ſervice than all the other documents he could procure towards redeeming his father's honour and recovering his property, owing to the clear and intelligent detail it contained of the tranſactions on the coaſt of Coromandel in which M. Lally bore ſo principal a ſhare, and to the juſt repreſentation it gave of the conduct of the French in that quarter. The increaſed intereſt which this publication induced Mr. C. to take in the affairs of India, and the intimate knowledge he had acquired relative to that ſubject, made it a favourite one with him for the remainder of his life, and led to an acquaintance with moſt men of experience who returned from thence, and from whom he learned whatever they had to communicate worthy of notice. Among the reſt, Mr. Haſtings, whoſe vigorous and ſucceſsful exertions for the preſervation of that extenſive and valuable part of the Britiſh territory, over which he preſided under circumſtances of peculiar difficulty and danger, engaged Mr. C's reſpect and admiration as much as his private virtues won upon his eſteem and friendſhip.

"About the year 1762 Mr. C. received a valuable acquiſition to his ſocial circle in his much-eſteemed friend the amiable author of *Hermes*. Mr. Harris, by obtaining a ſeat in Parliament, and, ſoon after, a place, firſt at the Admiralty-board, and then at the Treaſury, reſided a conſiderable portion

of

of the year in London, from whence he and his family paſſed much of their time at Twickenham. This eaſy and familiar intercourſe was improved by the intimate friendſhip that grew up between the daughters of the two families, and now ſubſiſts between them and the author's ſurviving ſiſter: nor can he forbear to mention the very marked reſpect and attention that was always paid to his father by the children of his old friend (the preſent Earl of Malmeſbury and his ſiſters) to the very lateſt period."

But we muſt paſs over the tribute of friendſhip to other contemporaries, and haſten to the cloſe of Mr. C's life, brought on more by natural weakneſs than by malady. "It is ſomewhat ſingular, and may be regarded as a proof of an unuſually ſtrong frame, that no ſymptom of diſeaſe took place; all the organs of life continued to execute their reſpective functions until, Nature being wholly exhauſted, he expired without a ſigh Sept. 17, 1802, leaving a widow, two ſons, and a daughter." The ſum of his character is that of a truly good man. The Memoirs are embelliſhed with portraits, by Beiſland, of Mr. C. and his friends Iſaac Hawkins Browne, Sir Jn. Trenchard, Earl Bathurſt, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Anſon, Admiral Boſcawen, Mr. Harris, Andrew Stone, and Viſcount Barrington; views of his ſeat at Whitminſter, co. Glouceſter, and at Twickenham; frontiſpiece to "The Scribleriad;" and Dr. Johnſon's ghoſt appearing to Mr. Boſwell, with the deſcriptive leaf of that print, an admirable ſatire on the impertinence of collecting every foible of a friend to raiſe one's ſelf into ſignificance; but of which ſatire its object was ſo inſenſible as not to ſhun the opprobrium of it.

The miſcellaneous verſes are,

On the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1736.

Learning, a Dialogue between Dick and Ned.

Society, addreſſed to H. Berkeley, Eſq.

Tobacco, a Tale.

Archimage, in Imitation of Spenſer, and deſcriptive of the Author and ſome of his Boat's Crew.

Apology for writing Verſe.

To W. Whitehead, in Anſwer to his Epiſtle to an Author, inſerted in the Life.

Imitation of Horace's Book II. Ode XV.

Danger of writing Verſe.

Dialogue between Lord Ducie and his Horſe.

The Author to the Scribleriad.

Horace, Epiſtle XX. imitated.

Miſcellaneous Verſes, written at Twickenham from 1751 to 1801.

Dialogue between M. P. and his Servant, Imitation of Horace, Sat. II. 7.

Intruder, Imitation of Horace, Sat. I. 9.

Fable of Jotham to the Borough-hunters.

Fakeer, a Tale.

Elegy on an empty Aſſembly-room.

Dialogue between a diſappointed Candidate and Friend.

Verſes occaſioned by the Marriage and Game Acts.

Parody on Apollo's Speech to Phaëton.

On the Appointment of Lord Temple to be firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Againſt Inconſtancy.

To Mr. Whitehead, on being made Poet Laureat.

Epilogues, by Miſs Pope and Mr. Pritchard.

Dialogue between Sir Richard Lyttelton and Thames, Imitation of Horace, Ode III. ix.

To Ozias Humphrey, Eſq.

Mr. Wilkes's Soliloquy before his Election for Chamberlain, Parody on Cæſar's Speech in the Boat, Lucan's Pharſalia, V. 559.

On Painting, to Mr. Patch.

On the Head of Sir Iſaac Newton.

To a Lady, on the Witch of Endor.

Parody on Achilles' Speech, Pope's Homer, I. 309.

Parody on the old Song of Death and the Lady.

Invitation to a Ball at Lady Cooper's, and Anſwer.

Progreſs of Liberty.

On ſeeing the Motto to a French Paper, "Dulce & decorum eſt pro Patriâ mori."

To a Friend, a great Aſtronomer.

Free Tranſlation of Boileau, Ep. I. c. 18.

Epigrams.

The eſſays in "The World" are, Numbers 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 65, 70, 71, 72, 76, 99, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 116, 118, 119, 123, 206, and one, never before printed, on the effects of different ſorts of food.

53. *An Explanation of the XIth Chapter of the* Revelation of St. John. *By* Robert Ingram, *M. A. Vicar of* Wormingford *and* Boxted, Eſſex, *and formerly Fellow of* Corpus Chriſti *College*, Cambridge *.

SHEWS how fully and punctually the ſecond woe, ver. 7—13, has been

* Printed at *Loughborough*, as the learned author's foregoing publication on the ſame ſubject (LXXIV. 343) was at *Colcheſter*. For an account of Mr. Ingram ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 881.

accompliſhed

accomplished in and by the late conteſt with France. Mr. I. explains the two witneſſes of "a ſucceſſion of perſons whom God would raiſe up and preſerve during 1260 days, who ſhould oppoſe and exclaim againſt the errors and corruptions of this Church, and ſet forth how contrary they were to the doctrines of the Goſpel. They may be called two witneſſes, as two witneſſes were required by the Moſaic law to eſtabliſh any particular matter; and it has been obſerved, the moſt diſtinguiſhed ones have generally riſen up in pairs. They have been wonderfully preſerved by Providence, and have foretold and denounced many calamities. The laſt and greateſt attack made on them was by the beaſt, not on the whole body of Proteſtants, but in France, on the whole body of the *Revolutioniſts*." . . "When I firſt gave it as my opinion that France would be the place, I little thought of ſuch witneſſes as theſe, but imagined it would be ſome ſudden effort of the Roman Catholicks, excited by a faction, to extirpate all the Proteſtants out of the kingdom, as was the caſe of the maſſacre on St. Bartholomew's. Nevertheleſs, it is ſo obvious to all that there is no occaſion to ſpend time in proving it, that the French revolutioniſts not only rejected their antient form of government, but alſo forſook their old the Roman Catholic religion; and they have, in a more eſpecial manner, reprobated thoſe doctrines which are mentioned in the Prophecies as the diſtinguiſhing ones of the corrupt Church." . . . "Still many, no doubt, will ſtartle and be ſurpriſed at my placing the revolutioniſts among the witneſſes, as they ſeemed at firſt to have abandoned the whole Chriſtian religion. But it ſhould be conſidered that this might in ſome meaſure be owing to the abrupt manner in which they broke off from this corrupt and idolatrous Church. But we ought to conſider, farther, that, as the event ſhews God intended to make uſe of them as the executioners of one of his moſt ſevere judgments, ſuch kind of witneſſes was the moſt proper for the purpoſe." We can follow Mr. I. no farther, or in his idea that the treacherous peace made by France in 1801 was "the *great* voice, ſaying unto theſe witneſſes, Come up hither, and they aſcended up to heaven in a cloud (referring to their doing all theſe things calmly, gently, and ſedately, and their enemies beheld them). And the ſame hour, or while theſe things were doing, there was a great earthquake or revolution in France."

54. *A Letter, addreſſed to the Right Honourable Lord* Hobart, *his Majeſty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. By Col.* Thomas Picton, *late Governor and Captain-general of the Iſland of* Trinidad, *and Brigadier-general commanding his Majeſty's Troops in that Iſland.*

THE publick has been kept in anxious ſuſpenſe reſpecting the charges brought againſt this officer, who was ſecond in command, under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the taking of Trinidad. It now appears that theſe charges originated from the firſt commiſſioner; and that the ſight of a quarto book, printed by B. M'Millan, intituled, "A Statement, Letters, and Documents reſpecting the Affairs of Trinidad; including a Reply to Col. Picton's Addreſs to the Council of that Iſland; ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, by Col. Fullarton," in the form of a letter to Lord Hobart, occaſioned the letter addreſſed to the ſame Nobleman by Governor Picton, who has made a defence, eſtabliſhed by ſo many important proofs of acknowledged merit that it is impoſſible for the publick to withhold their acquittal.

55. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary, Stafford, *at the Viſitation held by the Archdeacon,* Auguſt 8, 1804. *By the Rev.* Edward Whitby, *Vicar of* Seighford.

FROM Eph. i. 8, 9, the preacher ſhews "the conſiſtence of Grace with Faith, and the gratuitous gift of Salvation to man, unable to obtain it by any act of his own, as every Chriſtian, of any perſuaſion whatever, in his dying hour confides in the hope that God, for Chriſt's ſake, will pardon his tranſgreſſions, and blot out the remembrance of them for ever. St. Paul has guarded the abuſe of the doctrines of Juſtification by Faith, and Salvation by Grace only, to give an opening to Sin. For, having maintained the doctrine of Juſtification by Faith only in the firſt five chapters of his Epiſtle to the Romans (and only of Faith that it might be of Grace), in the two following chapters he ſhews the conſiſtency

fiſtency of this doctrine with that of Obedience unto Righteouſneſs; and, having eſtabliſhed his ſecond doctrine without invalidating his firſt, from both together he draws an inference by which every profeſſor of the Chriſtian faith may try and examine himſelf whether he be really a believer or no—by the effect produced by his faith on his life and converſation."

26. *An Oration, commemorative of the late Major-general* Alexander Hamilton, *pronounced before the* New York *Society of the* Cincinnati. *By* J. M. Maſon, *D. D. Paſtor of the firſt aſſociated Reformed Church in the City of* New York. *With an Appendix, containing the Particulars of the Duel between General* Hamilton *and Colonel* Burr; *a Copy of the Paper left by the General: and the Rev. Dr.* Maſon's *Letter to the Editor of "The Commercial Adverti-ſer," giving an Account of the General's laſt Moments.*

THE Doctor ſtyles Gen. Waſhington "the father of his country, and Gen. Hamilton her eldeſt ſon. He began with the profeſſion of the law, an advocate, at 17. His firſt ſtep from the college was into a military poſt; his ſecond into the family and confidence of Waſhington. After the peace he applied to the ſtudy of the law. From him originated the Fœderal Conſtitution, not ſuch as he wiſhed, but ſuch as he could obtain, and as the Fœderal States would ratify, is the Fœderal Conſtitution. His ideas of a Government which ſhould elevate the character, preſerve the unity, and perpetuate the liberties, of America, went beyond the proviſions of that inſtrument. His judgment preponderated in placing Waſhington as the firſt magiſtrate; and he, in return, committed to Hamilton the province of finance, whereby, in ſpite of great oppoſition, he reſtored the commerce and the credit of his country. The French revolution, which our fondneſs miſtook for the birth of virtuous freedom, flood before him from the beginning in that hideous form in which it has ſince unmaſked. Not to be duped by hollow pretenſions, he was active in arreſting the courſe of an inſolent miniſter; and, not to be biaſſed by popular frenzy, he ſecured that dignified ground to which the United States were led by the proclamation of Neutrality. Without his aid, great Waſhington himſelf might have been borne down by the torrent, and the nation implicated in war to gratify the reſentment and ambition of France. The Weſtern Inſurrection, which had rejected the condeſcending propoſals of Government, was overcome by his prudent firmneſs, and the rebellion diſappeared without effuſion of blood. After the reſtoration of order, Mr. H. continued but a ſhort time in office: he returned to the practice of the law, and entered into the public ſervice with property of his own, the well-earned reward of profeſſional talents; and impoveriſhed himſelf while he was enriching the commonwealth. A charge of invading the public purſe was brought againſt him. The virtuous ſaw with regret that he ſtooped to repreſs it; and with anguiſh that, in regard to a private aberration, his defence con ined a *diſcloſure of which they admired the ingenuouſneſs but deplored the occaſion, while they wept over a ſpot in a ſtate of excellence**. Large and lucrative practice at the bar promiſed to replace his pecuniary ſacrifices in official life. But a new diſtreſs of his country threw him again from his profeſſional engagements. Our remonſtrances againſt the injuries committed by France had proved unavailing, and her rude and humiliating requiſitions had fired the national ſpirit. Little was to be expected from the generoſity, and leſs from the rectitude, of a Government founded upon the maxims of the new philoſophy. Tribute or the ſword was the only choice of the States; and it would have been a libel on the war of independence to have heſitated a moment. A provincial army, with Waſhington at their head, was ſummoned into the field; but the condition on which he *ſuſpended* the acceptance of his own commiſſion was, that Hamilton ſhould be his aſſociate. The end of this ſtipulation could not be miſunderſtood. He not only deſigned to have his age relieved from ſome heavy cares by his young friend, but, in the event of his own deceaſe, to leave the ſword of America in the hands of a man whom nothing could overreach, nothing intimidate, nothing corrupt." (p. 19.) On the adjuſtment of the diſpute, Hamilton returned again to his profeſſion; "but he was not an hour abſent from the public ſervice.

* The lines in Italic are to be noted as a ſpecimen of American eloquence. EDIT.

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No office in the nation would have moved him from his purpose. He reserved himself for crises which he feared were approaching, such, especially, as may affect the integrity of the nation. Such was his anxiety for the Federal Constitution, although too slight for the pressure it has to sustain. Pre-eminence in whatever he chose to undertake was the prerogative of Hamilton." (pp. 20, 21.) . . . ." Fathers! friends! countrymen! the death of Hamilton is no common affliction! The loss of distinguished men is at all times a calamity; but the loss of such a man, at such a time, and in the very meridian of his usefulness, is singularly *portentous*. When Washington was taken, Hamilton was left; but Hamilton is taken, and we have no Washington. We have not such another man to die. Washington and Hamilton in five years! Bereaved America! thou art languishing under the Divine displeasure!" (p. 22.) . . . . "Fathers! friends! countrymen! the grave of Hamilton speaks! It charges me to remind you that he fell a victim, not to disease nor accident, not to the fortune of glorious warfare, but, how shall I utter it? to a custom which has no origin, no aliment but depravity, no reason but in madness! Alas! that he should thus expose his precious life! This was his error! A thousand bursting hearts reiterate, this *was* his error!" (p. 23.)

37. *Oppression deemed no Injustice towards some Individuals; illustrated in the late Treatment of Mr.* John King *under a Commission of Bankruptcy.*

"HE that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him." Proverbs of Solomon, xviii. 17.

38. *Observations on a short Tour, made in the Summer of* 1803, *to the Western Highlands of* Scotland; *interspersed with original Pieces of descriptive and epistolary Poetry.*

TOURS to Paris, to Wales, to the Highlands, have of late multiplied upon us beyond all ordinary limits. This is a very good-humoured traveller; and his verses, many of them, indicate a feeling heart and an improved taste; but the volume will hardly be sought beyond the circle of the author's friends. At p. 74 the author gives a grave description of a flying fish, having never seen one before, "there are two very long fins near the head," &c. &c. For paying the small sum of one shilling to Mr. Parkinson, of Blackfriers-road, he may see this and a great many more wonderful things: and, probably, in his next travels will have his astonishment less excited.

39. *The Gazetteer of* Scotland; *containing a particular and concise Description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c. of that Kingdom. With an Account of the political Constitution, History, Extent, Boundaries, State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Roads, &c. Illustrated with an elegant Map.*

THOUGH this volume appears without a preface, and without an author's name, and may appear therefore to be a mere fabrication for the shops, it is by no means a despicable publication. The list of names is very numerous, and the accounts of the places seem to omit nothing of importance. We shall insert as a specimen, taken without particular selection, the account of

"GLENCROSS; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles. The greater part of the parish is adapted for pasturage, being part of the Pentland hills; and in the low grounds the soil is also better adapted for pasture than tillage. The part of the Pentland hills, which is in this parish, like the rest of that elevated ridge, consists of different kinds of whin-stone, and other primitive strata; while the lower grounds, which form part of the valley of Mid-Lothian, contain minerals of different kinds, termed secondary strata, which are commonly sandstone, limestone, coals, and its concomitant fossils. By the side of Glencross water there is a vein, several feet wide, of *barytes*, or *heavy spar*, which is so frequent an attendant on metallic veins, both in Scotland and foreign countries, that it always affords a probable indication of metals, especially of lead. There are some extensive and beautiful plantations of *larix* (larch) and other trees, mixed with *laburnum*. There are some vestiges of camps at *Castle-Law*; and a rude stone, erected on the spot, commemorates the battle of Pentland-hill, fought on the 28th of November, 1666. Near *Woolmet*, the property of A. Fraser Tytler, esq. judge-advocate of Scotland, on the borders of this parish, with that of *Penycuik*,

Penycuik, lies the ſcene of that favourite Scots paſtoral, the *Gentle Shepherd*; at leaſt there is a ſtrict coincidence between the actual ſcenery and the *local* circumſtances mentioned in that poem. The general deſcription of the ſcene is, '*a ſhepherd's village and fields, ſome few miles from Edinburgh.*' The *Weſt Port* is alſo mentioned as the road from the village to market. The ſcenery in the neighbourhood of *Woodhouſelee* is exactly characterized;

'Scene I.

'Beneath the South ſide of a craggy bield,
Where cryſtal ſprings the haleſome waters yield,

'Scene II.

'A flowry howm, between twa verdant braes,
Where laſſes uſe to waſh, and ſpread their claiths:
A trotting burnie, wimpling through the ground,
Its channel pebbles, ſhining, ſmooth, and round.'

"A romantic fall near the head of Glencroſs water is ſtill named *Habbie's How*, of which Ramſay's deſcription is exceedingly accurate:

'Peggy, Gae farer up the burn, to *Habbie's How*,
Where a' the ſweets o' ſpring and ſummer grow.
Between twa birks, out o'er a little lin,
The water fa's, and mak's a ſingan din.
A pool breaſt deep, beneath as clear as glaſs,
Kiſſes wi' eaſy whirls, the bordring graſs,
We'll end our waſhing while the morning's cool,
And when the days grow hot, we'll to the pool
And waſh ourſells,' &c.

What adds more to the reſemblance is, that this pool is ſtill a favourite bathing-place."

Some other particulars are added, reſpecting William Tyler, eſq. author of the "Inquiry into the Evidence againſt Mary Queen of Scots," &c. who was a native of this pariſh. Of EARLS-TOUN, the native place of *Thomas the Rhymer*, a good account is inſerted; but it is omitted to be ſaid that the antient name was *Erceldoun*, which may miſlead enquirers led by the fame of the ſaid poet, who is uſually called *Thomas of Erceldoun*. See Mr. W. Scott's publication of his Romance of *Sir Triſtram*. It is evident, nevertheleſs, that this Gazetteer deſerves recommendation.

60. *A Tour through the* Britiſh Weſt Indies, *in the Years* 1802 *and* 1803; *giving a particular Account of the* Bahama *Iſlands. By* Daniel M'Kenſen, *Eſq.*

THIS is a tour of a new deſcription. The author firſt gives a conciſe account of Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, and Jamaica; afterwards the reader has a very entertaining repreſentation of the Bahama Iſlands. A ſmall but neat map accompanies the work, which is an addition to which we are always friendly. Every reader who has curioſity on the ſubject of the Weſt Indies generally, or the Bahamas more particularly, will be glad to poſſeſs this little volume, with which we have been agreeably amuſed.

61. *Eſſays on Hiſtory, particularly the* Jewiſh, Aſſyrian, Grecian, *and* Roman; *with Explanations, for the Uſe of young Perſons. By* John Holland.

A WORK againſt which the perſons for whom it profeſſes to be calculated cannot be ſufficiently cautioned, both on a religious and modeſt account.

62. *The Faith and Hope of the Righteous: or, A Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel,* Bath, *on* Sunday, December 2, 1804, *on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev.* Archibald Maclaine, *D. D. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *D. D.*

THE contraſt between the characters of good and bad men, Prov. xv. 32, is exemplified more particularly in the hour of adverſity and at the approach of death. Of the ſubject of this diſcourſe Dr. G. thus ſpeaks:

"It might be imagined that the cordial and hoſpitable reception which this victim of wanton ſpeculation experienced in our country, and to which his virtues ſo well entitled him, might compenſate, in a great degree, for his loſſes and ſeparations: ſtill, however, he was no longer able to be a *labourer together with God* for the ſalvation of ſouls entruſted to his care, and ſo juſtly endeared to him; and who ſhall ſay what bitter regrets this circumſtance alone muſt have excited in one whoſe *praiſe* and delight were *in the Goſpel?* nay, he was not qualified to fulfil here any of the miniſterial duties to which he was ſo much attached; he could not deliver, as uſual, from the pulpit ſalutary precepts and animating exhortations—he did not, however, omit to profit by the only means left him of becoming uſeful—his writings and example. In the former, from the fulneſs of a benevolent heart, and from a knowledge acquired by experience of the dreadful ſcourge which was chaſtiſing ſo great a part of the civilized world, he generally admoniſhed the inhabitants of this kingdom of their danger and their duty on ſome public day of humiliation, when it is ſo requiſite for us to examine our

plagues,

plagues, to repent of our paſt ſins, and to adopt ſuitable precautions for the future*—in reſpect of the latter, he ſtood eminently high for the diſcharge of the various branches of his duty to man, as parent, maſter, neighbour, and friend—of fidelity and zeal in his duty to God, many of this aſſembly know that he gave the moſt deciſive proof. You will recollect, my brethren, not only with what cheerfulneſs and aſſiduity he reſorted on theſe days to the *courts of the Lord's houſe*, but alſo with what fervour and ſolemnity he joined in our offices of devotion, and with what humility, as a docile and attentive hearer, he took his place among others on the bench of inſtruction—he who was ſo well qualified, and had been ſo long accuſtomed to inſtruct.

"Brought up in the Preſbyterian form of eccleſiaſtical government, if he continued to give it a preference, it was ſuch as was exempt from the ſlighteſt tincture of bigotry—he was far from conſidering his own communion as infallible in order to iſſue a ſentence of condemnation on all others, leaving them to the uncovenanted mercies of God—this his enlightened mind and liberal heart equally forbad—he ſincerely deprecated all ſuch illuſory attempts as tending to commute a ſuperficial attachment to a *form of godlineſs* for the inherent ſubſtantial *power* thereof, and as calculated to irritate and ſtrengthen the cauſe of diſcord rather than to conciliate and promote that of union or peace. He would, therefore, either confound theſe attempts in a dignified gravity, with ſolid arguments which ſeldom failed to convince; or expoſe them in a happy vein of good-nature and innocent pleaſantry, which could not but amuſe. He was a ſincere friend to our Epiſcopal Church, admired its ſervices, eſpouſed its moſt eſſential doctrines, joined, as I have obſerved, in its communion, and aſſociated with ſome of its higheſt and brighteſt ornaments.

"It is not my intention to enter more into the hiſtory, or enlarge on any other occurrences in the life of this valuable miniſter†. I might, no doubt, trace him from his earlieſt youth, and relate with what ſatisfaction he reflected, in his dying moments, that the ſeeds of piety and virtue then ſown in his heart gradually unfolded and brought forth fruit; manifeſted, on a variety of conjunctures, by his diſpoſitions and actions; in his giving a preference (even before the dawn of reaſon) of *the houſe of mourning to the houſe of feaſting*; in the avidity with which, when a boy, he joined in the obſequies of the dead, and repeated the admirable ſervice of our church for that ſolemn rite. I might relate, that, no ſooner did he enter on his ſacred office, than he became conſpicuous for his zeal in the various branches of his duty; that, intimately convinced of the fundamental truths of our holy religion, he defended them like another *Apollos, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures*, confounding the open, and expoſing the inſidious, attacks of their enemies ‡; diſpelling the miſts and prejudices of error; ſtrengthening the upright,

* "See, in particular, "The Solemn Voice of Public Events," conſidered, &c. printed by Hazard, 1797."

† "He was a native of Monaghan, the county-town—the ſon of a worthy Diſſenting Miniſter, who dying while he was young, ſome relations ſent him for education to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, under the celebrated Mr. Hutcheſon. From thence he repaired to the Hague, in 1746, to be aſſiſtant to his uncle, Mr. Milling, miniſter of the Engliſh church of that place, whom he ſucceeded in the office. He married the daughter of M. Chais, a diſtinguiſhed miniſter of the French church, by whom he had four children, three of whom, two ſons and a daughter, are now living. He left Holland in 1796."

‡ "I am far from claſſing Soame Jenyns among the inſidious enemies of the Chriſtian faith—on the contrary, his production in ſupport of it appears to be the genuine reſult of a ſincere and upright zeal. But we all know that a good cauſe may be injured by a bad defence in the hands even of a zealous advocate; eſpecially when this advocate has acquired reputation in another walk of literature, and when the defence itſelf contains many uſeful and pertinent remarks, expreſſed in a popular and captivating form. This obſervation may be illuſtrated by Mr. Jenyns's "View of the internal Evidence of Chriſtianity." Such a favourite was this little book with the publick, that it run through four editions before it reached Dr. Maclaine. He was well acquainted with the celebrity of the author, and perceived at once the evil conſequences of his work—he anticipated with anxiety the occaſional triumph which artful unbelievers would gain from ſo crude and feeble a vindication of the faith—he was convinced that it abounded with inferences adverſe to the cauſe which it was meant to ſupport; and this conviction gave birth to a beautiful ſpecimen, an admirable model of liberal, of ſound and lively criticiſm. The ſtyle of Dr. Maclaine's "Letters to Soame Jenyns, Eſq." is animated, pure, and nervous—and he expoſes in them with vivacity

upright, comforting the weak-hearted; bringing ſinners to repentance, ſometimes with the pathetic invitations of God's mercy, ſometimes with the terrible denunciations of his juſtice; diminiſhing the influence of luxury and vice, and trying to eſtabliſh the empire of virtue and faith in their ſtead—thus *not handling the word of God deceitfully* or lukewarmly, *but by manifeſtation of the truth, commending himſelf to every man's conſcience in the ſight of God.* 2 Cor. iv. 2." (pp. 22—24.)

"In proportion as infallible ſymptoms announced the fall of its earthly tenement, his ſoul, poſſeſſing the *peace of God*, was fortified againſt the terrors of death; and he more and more felt the efficacy of that faith which he had ſo earneſtly inculcated on others. When ſatisfied that the awful ſummons was iſſued, *ſet thy houſe in order for thou ſhalt die*, he received it in ſaying, 'You remember, Socrates, the wiſeſt and beſt of heathens in this ſtate, could only expreſs a hope mingled with anxiety and doubt; but, bleſſed be God, though a grievous ſinner, in retiring to that bed from which I ſhall riſe no more, *I know*, my friend, *whom I have believed*—death cannot ſeparate me from the love of Chriſt—in him *to die is gain.*' Nothing but the moſt ſolid and intimate conviction could produce the energy and warmth with which theſe words were ſpoken, and which made an indelible impreſſion on him who heard them. The decay of nature ſoon conſigned him to that ſtate which with ſo much firmneſs he anticipated. And here, on his laſt bed, he afforded a noble example of the Chriſtian's triumph. The divine goodneſs was eminently diſplayed towards him in an exemption from agonizing pains, ſo common to the cloſing ſcene of mortality, and in the preſervation of his intellectual powers." (pp. 32, 33.)

"The doctrine of the ſleep of the ſoul till the general reſurrection he had maturely and thoroughly inveſtigated—and the reſult of his ſtudies obliged him to declare it not leſs uncomfortable than unphiloſophical and unſcriptural—and now one of his ſweeteſt reflections was, that his underſtanding, in the vigour of health, obliged him to adopt this deciſion—he derived his higheſt pleaſure from a conviction, that, inſtantly on leaving the body, the righteous would enter on a ſtate of happineſs perfect in its kind, though not in that degree which he will experience at the final conſummation of all things." (p. 26.)

This diſcourſe is dedicated to Thomas Hope, eſq. the patron and protector of the deceaſed.

63. *Obſervations, addreſſed to the Publick in general, on the Cow-Pox; ſhewing that it originates in Scrophula, commonly called* The Evil: *illuſtrated with Caſes to prove that it is no Security againſt the Small-Pox; alſo, pointing out the dreadful Conſequences of this new Diſeaſe, ſo recently and raſhly introduced into the Human Conſtitution. To which are added, Obſervations on the Small-Pox Inoculation, proving it to be more beneficial to Society than the Vaccine. By* R. Squirrel, *M. D. formerly reſident Apothecary to the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hoſpital.*

SO much has been held forth, and with ſo much enthuſiaſtic zeal, on the new-invented antidote to the Small-

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vivacity and moderation, with perſpicuity and vigour, the many vague aſſertions, looſe reaſonings, and untenable poſitions into which the precipitate judgment of that author had unhappily led him. In ſaying this, however, let me not be thought to cenſure with exaggeration, or to diſparage beyond reaſon, Mr. Jenyns's work; let it be conſulted with Dr. Maclaine's judicious ſtrictures, and it may contribute both to the pleaſure and advantage of the reader.—I may here take occaſion to obſerve, that our author's principal work, the Tranſlation of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, is not only conſidered to be executed with judgment, with elegance, and claſſical taſte, but the original is rendered almoſt doubly valuable by the enſible and intereſting notes with which the tranſlator has enriched it. The public voice has ſufficiently ſtamped the merit and utility of this work by a moſt extenſive circulation. But, alas! *ſic vos non vobis*, for, a publication which has brought thouſands into the purſe of the bookſellers, augmented the author's with only 130l. He was ſenſible of his imprudence in making ſuch a contract, and, by dint of perſuaſion and entreaty, had contrived a plan in ſome meaſure to atone for it, by appropriating the work again to himſelf. A few years ſince he had reſolved to continue the hiſtory to the preſent time, and thus add another volume to a new edition; but the difficulty of procuring authorities to elucidate the progreſſive ſtages of irreligion in France, and the apprehenſions of a decay of his intellectual as well as conſtitutional *ſtamina*, made him ſoon abandon his reſolution. Poſterity have to regret that the ſcheme was not projected at an earlier period, ſince it might have given riſe to a work which would, no doubt, have inſtructed and delighted them, as well as have increaſed the author's reputation. His laſt publication, a volume of miſcellaneous ſermons, has lately paſſed the ordeal of all the Reviews with ſo much *eclat* that any encomium on them from me becomes ſuperfluous."

pox,

pox, much more, in matter and time, than was ever urged in favour of Inoculation, which obtained, at laſt, ſo happy a footing, that one would hope Engliſh Good Senſe and Impartiality would give the objections to the new practice a fair and deliberate hearing. Dr. Jenner's own deſcription of the Cow-pock is ſufficient to alarm the ſubjects of it; but what ſhall we ſay when Dr. Squirrel ſupports his refutation of its efficacy by 29 caſes of death or debility entailed on the patients; when Dr. Archer, phyſician to the Small-Pox and Inoculation hoſpital, who had inoculated 2000 patients, declared, at the anniverſary-dinner, he would give 500l. to any perſon who would produce a ſolitary inſtance of the ſmall-pox having taken place in any patient which he had inoculated; the Suttons, who inoculated about a quarter of a million of people in this country; and Baron Dimſdale, who alſo inoculated many thouſands, declared they never heard the ſmall-pox was caught afterwards? The ſmall-pox inoculation improves the health and conſtitution, and carries off many complaints which were very uncomfortable both to the parents and children; the vaccine produces very ill health in children. Dr. Woodville, in his reports of a ſeries of inoculation for the cow-pox, acknowledges that "out of about 500 caſes of the inoculated cow-pox, one proved fatal, and in ſome others the diſeaſe, from the number of puſtules, was of formidable ſeverity—and it muſt be acknowledged that, in ſeveral inſtances, the cow-pox has proved a very ſevere diſeaſe; now, if it be admitted, that, at an average, 1 in 500 will die of the inoculated cow-pox, I confeſs I ſhould not be diſpoſed to introduce this diſeaſe into the Inoculation hoſpital, becauſe, out of the laſt 5000 caſes of variolous inoculation, the number of deaths had not exceeded the proportion of 1 in 600. Theſe reports evidently prove (ſays Dr. Squirrel) that Dr. Woodville, inſtead of being ſanctioned in purſuing vaccination any longer, was truly reprehenſible for ſo doing. He certainly ſhould have reſted ſatisfied that no private or public advantage would poſſibly accrue from perſiſting in ſuch a practice. The reſult of his own experiments, I ſhould have imagined, would have been ſufficient to induce him to relinquiſh and explode the cow-pox for ever from the hoſpital. Had he done this, he would, in a great meaſure, have exculpated himſelf from that public cenſure to which he ſo greatly expoſed himſelf in admitting a practice into the hoſpital of which no rationale had been given. He muſt have been deficient of obſervation not to have diſcovered that the place was exceedingly ill qualified to give cow-pock inoculation a fair trial, owing to the air being always contaminated with the contagious effluvia conſtantly ariſing from the patients then under the natural ſmall-pox in the ſame houſe; a circumſtance that accounts for the great number of puſtules which came out in different parts of the bodies of more than half of the perſons who were vaccinated at the hoſpital; or why ſhould ſuch an event take place there only?" (p. 51.)

"Can the vaccinators, who have been ſo zealous in the cauſe, ſecure the conſtitution, at the ſame time that they inoculate with the cow-pock virus, from its pernicious effects or dreadful conſequences? or can they promiſe that this matter ſhall not produce a ſcrophulous diſeaſe in the human ſyſtem, in any form whatever, ſuch as either glandular ſwellings, ſcabbed head, ſwelled legs, or any ill-conditioned humour affecting different parts of the body? Moſt certainly they cannot. I defy them; becauſe they have not aſcertained the true ſource of the diſeaſe; and, therefore, with truth they cannot aſſure the publick that that with which they inoculate ſhall not be taken from a puſtule which originated in ſcrophula. Hence the impropriety of purſuing ſuch an intricate, deſtructive, and (I hope I may be allowed the expreſſion) infamous practice; a practice that will redound to the diſhonour and diſgrace of the vaccinators, ſo long as that name can be retained in the memory of man *.—This attempt to reſiſt the farther progreſs of the malignity of the vaccine virus or poiſon, of which I have ſet the example, will probably be proſecuted by a more able pen, until the pillars of the Jennerian Inſtitution moulder into duſt, and the Hoſpital for the Small-pox Inoculation recover its reputation and dignity, and reſtore to the publick thoſe advantages of which they have ſo long been deprived." (pp. 53, 54.)

* Dr. Squirrel, in his inſuriate rage, OUT-HERODS Herod. Edit.

64. *The Trials of* Thomas Price *and* Matthew Creefe, *in the Court of* King's Bench, *for Perjury, in voting for Sir* Francis Burdett, *at the late* Middlefex *Election. Taken in Short-hand, by Mr.* Gurney.

THESE are two of thirty indictments of which true bills were found. We do not wiſh to rejudge, but to record the intereſting verdicts. If we miſtake not, two more have ſince been convicted.

65. *Obſervations on the Exerciſe of Riflemen; and of the Movements of Light Troops in general. By Serjeant* Weddeburne, *of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment.*

THIS pamphlet is the production of a ſerjeant of the 95th regiment, the only organized body of regular riflemen in the Britiſh ſervice, and on that account it is entitled to conſiderable attention.

The inſtructions which it contains, being founded on the practice of that regiment, cannot fail of being highly uſeful to thoſe volunteers who have engaged in a ſimilar line of ſervice; and we therefore recommend it to them as the beſt treatiſe on the ſubject that has hitherto come to our knowledge.

66. *A Father's Gift to his Children: Conſiſting of original Eſſays, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. By* William Mavor, *LL. D.*

INDEFATIGABLE for the ſervice of his own children in particular, and for the riſing generation in general, Dr. Mavor has now added to the various treaſures he formerly addreſſed to youth an amiable and intereſting work, under the above title. It is admirably calculated to entertain and inſtruct, by obſervations at once brief and impreſſive; by anecdotes and characters appropriate and happy to the ſubjects they are intended to illuſtrate; and by tales and fables ingeniouſly invented and related, ſo as to promote and embelliſh the beſt moral purpoſes. Were *public rewards*, on the ſanction of National Inſtitutions, to be adjudged to *public benefactors*, proportioned to the value and extent of their labours, the author of theſe little volumes would, unqueſtionably, have high and ſubſtantial claims; and would, long ſince, have had thoſe claims allowed and gratified. The work is addreſſed, vol. I. to the Counteſs of Moira; and vol. II. to the Marchioneſs of Blandford.

The following little extract will at once amuſe and inſtruct our young readers; and, in truth, the work abounds with matter no leſs engaging and uſeful than the part we have ſelected, which is intituled,

"THE ALARM-BIRD.

"Near the Copper Mine River, which falls into Hudſon's Bay, lives a tribe of Indians, who traverſe the immenſe and dreary ſolitudes that ſurround them in purſuit of deer or other game, from which they derive their only ſubſiſtence. The animals, however, taught by experience to ſhun the haunts of men, and inſtinctively led to conceal themſelves in the moſt ſequeſtered ſpots, would with difficulty be diſcovered, were it not for one of the winged tribe, of the owl genus, called the Alarm-bird *.

"No ſooner does this bird deſcry man or beaſt than it directs its flight towards them, and, hovering over them, forms gyrations round their head. Should two objects at once arreſt its attention, it flies from the one to the other, alternately, with a loud ſcreaming, reſembling the crying of a child; and in this manner it will follow travellers, or attend a herd of deer, for the ſpace of a day.

"By means of this guide, whoſe qualities ſo well correſpond with its name, the Copper Indians are apprized of the approach of ſtrangers, or directed to the herds of deer and muſk-oxen, which otherwiſe they would frequently miſs. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they hold the alarm-bird in the higheſt veneration? It ſeems, indeed, to have been intended by Providence for the ſolace and friend of the miſerable inhabitants of thoſe wild and ſterile regions; and will furniſh a new evidence of that ſuperintending care which watches over all.

"The Cuculus indicator, ſo celebrated in the warmer climates for detecting the treaſures of the bees, in the deep receſſes of the woods, within the hollow trunks of trees, has, or may be thought to have, in view and an object in its ſervices. It feels the want of human aſſiſtance, to enable it to enjoy the fruits of its diſcoveries; and, therefore, inſtinctively calls for it, in hopes of being recompenſed with a ſhare of the honey, which, we are told, the natives readily allow it; but the Alarm-bird appears perfectly diſintereſted in its labours; it anſwers no purpoſe of its own, and, therefore, may be conſidered as one of the bounties of Heaven to a people and a country almoſt ſhut out from the participation of the common bleſſings of life. It confers benefits without the proſpect of a reward; and, for this reaſon, is entitled to the greater regard.

* "See Hearne's Journey to the Copper Mine River."

"To contemplate the various animals that are diſperſed over the globe, and the various bleſſings and advantages of different climates, will naturally lead us to the Source and Diſpenſer of all; and, though ſome parts of the works of Creation are more conſpicuouſly beneficial, and cannot eſcape the moſt common obſerver, yet we may, from analogy and reaſon, conceive, that nothing was made in vain."

67. HARVEST HOME; *conſiſting of Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of literary Friends, and Seleƈt Republications; including* SYMPATHY, *a Poem, reviſed, corrected, and enlarged, from the Eighth Edition. In Three Volumes. By Mr.* Pratt.

HERE we have our old and agreeable friend the GLEANER, with the ſame face, and only with a new title, for aſſuming which he has given very ſatisfactory reaſons; and we hope that it has not, like moſt titles, been unproductive of any *ſubſtantial* good, but, on the contrary, that his *Harveſt Home* has been well attended, and that his barns are full of productive grain to himſelf.

To characterize the manner of an author who has been ſo long before the publick, and whoſe works have eſſentially contributed to its amuſement, would be unneceſſary. The ſame feeling mind, the ſame playful humour, the ſame beauties, and a very ſmall portion of the ſame blemiſhes (for what human work is exempt from ſome?), run through theſe volumes as through all his preceding labours of a ſimilar deſcription. Indeed, we muſt candidly acknowledge that, entertaining as the *Gleanings* are, they are excelled by the work now before us.

Volume I. contains ſupplementary Gleanings in *Hampſhire* and *Warwickſhire*. Much valuable and truly original information is given relative to *Birmingham*, in the latter *Station*, for which we muſt refer to the work itſelf; and from the former, which includes part of Dorſet, we quote the ſubſequent juſt and well-written compliment to the Shaftesbury family, with the apoſtrophe to "man," which naturally ariſes out of the ſubject.

"When the family," ſays Mr. Pratt, "are aſſociated at St. Giles's, they divide the poor, as if part of that family, among them.

"The Earl, Counteſs, Lady Barbara, and their venerable and noble relative *, who has her general reſidence in London, take juſt and generous proportions. And I gather it from the moſt indiſputable authority, that a daily progreſs of their benevolence was frequently made through the pariſh, when the ſnow has been too deep for any female footſteps, humanely ſpeaking, but to thoſe of labour, pity, and benevolence. What a leſſon is here to the luxurious and unfeeling! What an example for faſhion and fortune! I bring it forward with ſuch intent; and, dear as Nature's ſcenery is to you, my friend, you will read with more intereſt a thouſand-fold of ſuch traits of *heart* amongſt us, than of the loveliest ſylvan picture that the immenſe foreſt can afford.

"O wonderful, intereſting, tranſcendent MAN, what an object art thou in every part of the inhabited earth! Gardens, groves, foreſts, the rill, the brook, the river, the mighty deep—the cot, the manſion, the magnificent palace—what are each, or all of theſe, without thy animating preſence? At once majeſtic and endearing being! how often, after I have ſurveyed with wonder and admiration the faireſt, nobleſt, and the beſt of theſe, have I looked around for the only object wanting to complete the ſcene! how often have I ſtrained the eye, and wearied the foot, to find important man! Yes, thou 'paragon of nature,' I have drooped and languiſhed amidſt the choiceſt of thy vernal, ſummer, and autumnal charms, dear as they are to me, when deprived of thy more precious ſociety. Sweet is ſolitude, ſweet the alternations of ſeaſons, of ſun and ſhade; but truly can I exclaim, in the words which the poet has given to the firſt lover, the firſt friend, and the firſt companion, "Nothing without thee, O fellow-man! can long be ſweet."

In the IId volume we meet with three original dramas; and we confeſs our ſurprize that two of them at leaſt ſhould have appeared in this form before they had been introduced on the ſtage, where there can be little doubt but that they muſt have experienced ſucceſs.

The firſt piece, under the title of "Hail Fellow! well met!" is written with uncommon felicity, as an expoſition of the now-exploded doctrines of Liberty and Equality. We know not whether we ought to admire moſt, the genius of the author or the application

* "She has lately paid the debt of Nature, and her good deeds have accompanied her to a better world."

of

of his talents to enforce order and legitimate government. In reading this drama we are alternately amused with eccentric character, and filled with indignation against the principles that have led to the degradation of the human race, and the ruin of some of the fairest countries in Europe. In the next, intituled "Love's Trials," founded on the popular story of the *Nut Brown Maid*, we meet with so much to admire, that it is really wonderful the piece never was publicly presented, for which purpose it was evidently written. We have heard, indeed, that there are mysteries *behind* the curtain; but we have no right to take a peep, and therefore can only recommend the "Nut Brown Maid" to the perusal of our readers, assuring them that they will infallibly be enamoured of her charms. The last drama, under the name of "Fire and Frost," it seems, was *accepted* by the late lamented Mr. Richardson; but, owing to his death, was never produced on the stage. It is full of life and bustle, and perhaps may yet be taken up by some of our managers as a good speculation, both for the Theatre and the Author.

The last volume is wholly devoted to the Muses. It opens with "The Physician," a poem, addressed to Dr. Mackie, of Southampton. Then follows a prayer to *Health*, written with all the fervour of a devotee, who knows the value, and has felt the loss, of that inestimable blessing. The "Poet's Cottage," inscribed to Dr. Mavor, is a happy instance of private feeling and affection. It may be considered as the prelude to the Harvest Home volumes.

It is impossible to give even the titles of the various poetical effusions which are comprised in this volume; but, as a specimen of the promptitude with which our author embraces every opportunity of rendering poetry subservient to friendship and sentiment, we give the address to Mr. Whateley, of Grafton-street, on accidentally seeing him take leave of an only son:

"O thou of few but smiling years,
Who fill'st a parent's eyes with tears,
Tears of sweet hope and tender joy,
And trembling love for thee his boy!
O it is fitting thou shouldst know,
For thee alone those heart-drops flow;
And, as they bathe a father's eyes,
'Tis Heaven itself the stream supplies,
Think then, ah think that fathers feel
More than the *fondest* tears reveal;
Think that Affection bids them start,
And that their fountain is the heart;
Think that thy fall left thou should stray
From filial Virtue's path away:
Who greatly love must greatly fear,
And both united form *the tear*;
It agitates, yet gives relief;
At once the cause and cure of grief.

A *parting* treasure thou, dear youth,
Of thy poor mother's love and truth,
Who perish'd as she gave thee breath,—
A legacy, alas! in death!
One precious gem brought safe to shore,
When life's rude storms would spare no more;
And, should that precious gem be lost
By those rude storms till it be lost,
Think how complete a wreck were there,
And think how vast thy sire's despair!

Ah then how deep the source of tears,
How justified a father's fears!
Yet all those fears shall groundless prove
In a dear son's observant love.
Thy blooming health, ingenuous child,
Thy pleasures pure, affections mild;
Sense which derives from mirth a charm,
And truth conducting fancy warm,
Shall give to that now trembling fire
All that a parent can desire!
And all these duties thou shalt twine
Around thy angel-mother's shrine;
And make her, in her seraph state,
Enraptur'd view her husband's fate,
As oft from heav'n she sees her boy
Deserving all a father's joy!
And if that joy, too great to bear,
Should still demand a tender tear,
O meet it with a holy kiss,
For 't is the sweet excess of bliss."

At p. 225 of this volume commence the "Poetical Contributions," or pieces of poetry presented to Mr. Pratt, by different living authors, as auxiliary to his Harvest Home Entertainment. Among other names of deserved celebrity, who have paid this tribute to friendship and to merit, we find those of the Poet Laureat, of Miss Pye his daughter, of Dr. Mavor, of Charles James, esq. of R. C. Dallas, esq. of Mr. Hutton, and others. This gives diversity to the work, and, at the same time, is a proof of the estimation in which the author is held by his contemporaries.

The contributions occupy about 200 pages; and after them we are presented with republications of some of Mr. Pratt's minor poems, which had been dispersed in news-papers and magazines; and the whole closes with the noble poem of "Sympathy," much enlarged and improved, which, if the

author had written nothing elſe, would have enſured the immortality of his fame. To this highly-finiſhed compoſition are ſubjoined ſome excellent notes illuſtrative of the paſſages and ſentiments to which they refer.

Thus have we given a rapid view of the contents of the HARVEST HOME; and, though the title might imply that the author intended to ſit down quietly, and enjoy the fruits of his previous labours, we hope he will, every ſucceeding Spring, and for many years to come, ſow his field with ſome kind of grain, and that the publick will have the good fortune to participate with him in the increaſe.

The preſent work is dedicated, by permiſſion, to the Prince of Wales, in a ſtyle of dignified and appropriate compliment.

68. *Poems; chiefly Tales.* *By* W. Hutton, *F. A. SS.*

PREFACE.—"Perhaps there is no inſtance upon record of a man like me, upwards of eighty, enliſting among the Poets; and, for the firſt time, handing to the world a volume of Verſe. I may juſtly be called "A ſhort-lived Poet."

"Like my brethren of rhyme, I wiſh to amuſe, but doubt of ſucceſs. A man may *wiſh*, but not expect. I am not ſolicitous after profit; but ſhould be ſorry if another ſuffered by my pen.

"I do not attempt thoſe flights of modern Poetry which demand the whole attention to underſtand, and often oblige the Reader to recede a few lines to recover the meaning. Here ſenſe is loſt in ſublimity! Nay, I have ſometimes doubted whether the matter was underſtood by any except the writer. This brings to my mind the remark made upon a ſchoolmaſter—"That he wrote two hands; one of them none could read but himſelf, and the other was even beyond his *own* ability."

"My Poems, like myſelf, are in the ſtyle of the laſt generation. They boaſt no language but the intelligent; neither will the *tale* admit of any other. They are remarks upon real life, character, and incident.

"If the modern flowers of rhetorick do not flouriſh here, I have ſubſtituted ſomething preferable—*Truth*. I believe every one of the tales is founded on fact. Many of them fell under my own eye.

"The hiſtory of my poetical life is rather ſingular. Love and Rhyme often ſtart together in the career of youth; I held both in 1747. One half continued till 1791. During that period I compoſed a volume of Poems, which reſted upon the ſhelf, and were ſcarcely ever opened, for 39 years. Nor did I write one Poem in the long interval of 40.

"In the fatal year 1791, when the mad rioters, encouraged by thoſe who ought to have acted otherwiſe, found infinite pleaſure in deſtroying more than 10,000 pounds worth of my property, my poor Poems periſhed in the flames. If *they* did not feel, their author did. This loſs, but chiefly withdrawing from public buſineſs, awoke the Muſe, after ſleeping a long age,

"A few of the pieces in the beginning, dated 1789, which remained upon memory, I have inſerted.

"Though the work ſhould not be ſo fortunate as to pay the bookſeller, or pleaſe the reader, it has paid me; for I conſider their fabrication among the happieſt moments of my life."

Our old friend's motto might have been,

"He liſp'd in numbers, for the numbers came."

We wiſh him the gratification of his wiſhes, and that his work may both "pay the bookſeller, and pleaſe the reader."

69. *Miſcellanies, In Two Volumes.* *By* Richard Twiſs.

TO the publication of ſuch Miſcellanies as theſe it muſt be ſaid the author's "Poverty, but not his will, conſents." He has a liſt of near 800 ſubſcribers at a guinea, and ſome more. We muſt, therefore, content ourſelves with ſaying, that the firſt volume conſiſts of Eſſays, Tranſlations, and Fragments, neither new nor intereſting, and ſome ſcarcely decent; and the ſecond is made up of additions to the author's two volumes on Cheſs, and ſome heterogeneous matter like the former.

70. *The Character and final Perſeverance of the Righteous. A Sermon, preached at* St. Margaret's *Chapel*, Weſtminſter, *on* Sunday, December 16, 1805, *on Occaſion of the Death of Mrs.* Henrietta Stemler, *who departed this Life* December 6, 1804, *aged* 55 *Years, with ſome intereſting Particulars of her Life and Death. By* John Davies, *M.A. Miniſter of* St. Margaret's *Chapel, and late Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

WHEN it is conſidered that Mrs. S. was a Swiſs by birth, and a follower of Weſley, though ſhe knew not "from what preciſe period of her life her religious experience is to be dated," we ſhall not be ſurprized at the panegyrick of this ſermon.—"With the

the very moderate means with which Mr. D. knew her to be poſſeſſed of, he wondered ſhe could contrive to be ſo extremely uſeful. At length, however, he diſcovered the ſecret; it was by *perſonal and active exertion*." She gave great aſſiſtance to inſtitutions deſigned for public benefit both in Weſtminſter and elſewhere, and was indefatigable in her exertions in behalf of the "Weſtminſter Charity School," and in giving aſſiſtance to the Sunday-ſchools which were inſtituted, and for a long time continued in this chapel, and alſo to a little ſchool for girls which ſhe herſelf had founded. Mr. D. himſelf doubts whether he ſhould have been able to go forward amidſt the many diſcouragements he met with in the earlier part of his miniſtry in this place. "No one poſſeſſed more tenderneſs of conſcience. I have known her to feel in a way, that to ſome perſons would appear almoſt incredible, when ſhe had deviated in the ſmalleſt degree from the path of duty. Yet, though her ſtate was ſo ſafe, and her character ſo excellent, ſhe was not a perſon who lived much in the enjoyment of the comforts of religion. I attribute this to the unhappy tincture which her mind received, during the earlier part of her religious experience, under the miniſtry of Mr. John Weſley." From *her perſonal and active exertions*, and from her dying experiences, the preacher illuſtrates his text, Job xvii. 9.

71. *An Abſtract of the whole Doctrine of the* Chriſtian *Religion, with Obſervations. By* John Anaſtaſius Freylighauſen. *From a MS. in her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion. The firſt Book ſtereotyped by the new Proceſs.*

THE Editor conſidered that the tranſlation of this work of a German miniſter of conſiderable talents and erudition, and of diſtinguiſhed reputation in his profeſſion, miniſter of St. Ulrich's church, and inſpector of the public ſchool at Hal, an eminent divine of our Lutheran church, might be of ſome uſe in this country, highly ſerviceable both as an elementary book for the inſtruction of the youth of both ſexes, and as a conciſe and comprehenſive view of the whole ſyſtem of Chriſtianity for perſons of a more mature age, who had neither leiſure nor inclination to go through elaborate or voluminous treatiſes of theology. This tract has had the honour to ſtand very high in the good opinion of the *higheſt female perſonage* in the kingdom, by whoſe order it was originally tranſlated into Engliſh for the uſe of her daughters, as we learn from the Preface to it, aſcribed to the Biſhop of London. An edition in a ſmaller ſize, for the uſe of young perſons at ſchools, is preparing at the ſame preſs.

It is the firſt production of the new *ſtereotype* preſs, a method of printing invented in our own country, as may be ſeen in the Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, p. 585, 4to. Mr. Foulis, of Glaſgow, revived it in an edition of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; and in France by the celebrated Didot (ſee p. 179). The plates of both were thin, and the wooden blocks on which they were nailed liable to be warped by uſe and accident. Earl Stanhope has very much improved the invention by caſting the plates thick and ſolid, augmenting and ſimplifying the power of the preſs by which the preſent work has been executed. The paper is the firſt ſpecimen made by what is termed *the machine*, in which the ſheets are extended to any dimenſions at pleaſure. Its texture is ſolid and even throughout, its colour good, and by a certain *roughneſs* on its ſurface, in which it reſembles copper-plate paper, it is adapted to take the impreſſion advantageouſly. The benefits of this mode of printing are, a ſaving of paper, by printing a number of copies occaſionally as the book is demanded by the publick, and the expence of re-compoſing. But, as it admits of no improvement in a ſecond edition, it is beſt adapted to the reprinting of ſtandard works. The Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society juſt eſtabliſhed will find it of great uſe to their benevolent deſigns; and if it ſhould be adopted by the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel, it would wipe off the diſgrace of wretched editions of the Holy Scriptures, the diſtribution of which is illiberally confined and circumſcribed, and the impreſſion ſcarce legible by the perſons for whoſe uſe they are intended. The Oxford edition of 1794 we deem a ſtandard, not having ſeen any later that we could put into the hands of ſervants or the poor; and yet the price is unabated, and the bookſellers take a profit on the price at which the Society will not ſell any without their intermediation.

The ſtanding rules of the Stereotype office prefixed to this volume are,

1. No

1. Nothing is to be printed againſt religion; 2. Every thing is to be avoided on the ſubject of politicks which is offenſive to any party; 3. The characters of individuals are not to be attacked; 4. Every work which is ſtereotyped at this office is to be compoſed with beautiful types; 5. All the ſtereographical plates are to be made according to the improved proceſs deſcribed by Earl Stanhope; 6. All ſchool-books and works for the inſtruction of youth will be ſtereotyped at a lower price.

72. *The Hiſtory of the City of* Glaſgow *and Suburbs. To which is added, a ſketch of a Tour to the principal* Scotch *and* Engliſh *Lakes. By* James Denholm, *of the Academy*, Argyle-ſtreet. *Embelliſhed with* 13 *elegant Engravings [from Drawings by himſelf]*.

WE recommended a Guide through Mancheſter in a former volume; and we can give an equally good character of the preſent more copious work, which wants not the foil of the preceding hiſtories of this city to ſet it off. Mr. D. under the auſpices of the Earl of Hyndford, ſome years ago "projected" a work on a ſtill more extended ſcale, the natural and civil hiſtory of the county of Lanark. Since then, however, the neceſſary avocations in which he is engaged have hitherto prevented him from carrying it farther. We ſhall feel ſatisfaction in having that addition to the topography of Scotland in our Review. Previous to the publiſhing of the firſt edition of this Hiſtory of Glaſgow, no regular hiſtorical account of Glaſgow had appeared for upwards of 20 years. It was compoſed and publiſhed in 1797, and has ſince that period paſſed through two very conſiderable editions. Various alterations and additions were neceſſary to adapt the narrative to the growing proſperity of the city, and that more intimate acquaintance with its hiſtory and condition, which reſults from a continued reſidence within its precincts. Agreeably to this view of the ſubject, he has in ſeveral reſpects deviated from the original plan, and has inſerted many particulars formerly omitted in the preceding editions. The eccleſiaſtical has been ſeparated from the civil hiſtory; the deſcription has been enlarged, as well as the accounts of the various public inſtitutions; and many facts relating to the commerce, the manufactures, and preſent ſtate of the city, have been incorporated with the work.

73. *A practical Treatiſe on the ſuperior Efficacy and Safety of Stizolobium, or Cowhage (the Dolichos Pruriens of* Linnæus), *internally adminiſtered in Diſeaſes occaſioned by Worms; wherein are exhibited, a conciſe Statement of the Symptoms of the Diſeaſe, and the Uncertainty of moſt other Vermifuges now in Uſe. To which are added, Obſervations on ſome other indigenous Anthelmintics of the* Weſt Indies; *and ſeveral Caſes not publiſhed in any of the former Editions. By* William Chamberlaine, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons*, London; *Fellow of the* London *Medical Society*; *&c. &c. The Ninth Edition, enlarged.*

AFTER this ample title-page, the ingenious Author ſhall ſpeak for himſelf:

"My primary object continues to be, the introduction into common practice of an article of the Materia Medica which I have long experienced to be a ſafe and efficacious Anthelmintic; but I truſt I ſhall not be charged with needleſs amplification in now prefixing a more extended deſcription of the worms that infeſt the human body, the characteriſtic marks whereby the ſeveral ſpecies are diſtinguiſhed, and the variety of troubleſome, often alarming, ſymptoms of diſeaſe which their preſence occaſions in the animal frame. The ſubject is equally important to the Naturaliſt and Phyſician; and theſe two characters are ſo often united in the medical practitioner, that I ſhould hope moſt of my readers, to whom the practical part of this Treatiſe may prove intereſting, will not be indifferent to the deſcriptive."

Teſtimonials of the efficacy and utility of Cowhage are ſubjoined from ſeveral Phyſicians of firſt-rate eminence.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CORRESPONDENT is of opinion, that the Gen. HAWLEY enquired after, p. 135, was father of the General of that name who was routed by the Rebels at Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1745-6; and of a daughter who lived in one of the good houſes at the bottom of Hedge-lane, near the Mews, and had a general acquaintance with the beſt company.

Another correſpondent is deſirous to ſubſcribe to Harwood's Hiſtory of Lichfield if he could procure the Propoſals.

In the Patent Rolls of 8 John, m. 2, is a grant "De anabogio & karkiâ battellorum, & mercato & ponte de Warâ." The market and bridge want no explanation; and *karkia battellorum* is the freightage of boats. But what means *anabogio?*

Many Oxford Almanacks, in ſeries and ſingle, are in Simco's, of Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, Catalogue. The late Mr. Cole gave Mr. Walpole a complete ſet to 1760.

LIMO-

LIMODORUM*.

By Dr. Shaw.

SWEET flow'r, whose modest beauties blow
Deep in the green and silent vale,
Where willows, bending o'er the stream,
Wave gently to the passing gale;

So, in thy native Sina's shade,
Like thee sequester'd and serene,
Soft smiling sit her pensive maids,
Pleas'd with the solitary scene.

There, listening to some magic tale
Of fabled bliss, or fancied woe,
They deck with art the silken veil,
Or tend the flow'rs that round them blow.

From moss-clad rocks and tangled shades,
The murmuring waters roll around,
Sweep thro' the garden's green arcades,
And shine along the varied ground.

On waving boughs the plumy race
Sweet carol from the blossom'd spray;
While, glittering in each pictur'd vase,
The golden-scaled beauties play.

Domestic cares, and dutcous love,
In turn their tender thoughts employ;
And form within their green alcove
A happiness that cannot cloy.

THE MARINER'S DREAM.

By Mr. Dimond.

IN slumbers of Midnight the sailor boy lay, [of the wind;
His hammock swung loose at the sport
But, watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away, [his mind.
And visions of Happiness danc'd o'er

He dreamt of his home, of his dear native bowers, [merry morn;
And pleasures that waited on Life's
While Mem'ry stood sideways, half cover'd with flowers, [its thorn.
And restor'd every rose, but secreted

Then Fancy her magical pinions spread wide, rise;—
And bade the young dreamer in extacy
Now far, far behind him the green waters glide, [eyes.
And the cot of his forefathers blesses his

The jessamine clambers in flower o'er the thatch, [nest in the wall;
And the swallow sings sweet from her
All trembling with transport, he raises the latch, [his call.
And the voices of lov'd ones reply to

A father bends o'er him with looks of delight; [warm tear;
His cheek is impearl'd with a mother's
And the lips of the boy in a love-kiss unite [bosom holds dear.
With the lips of the maid whom his

The heart of the sleeper beats high in his breast, [seem o'er;
Joy quickens his pulse, his hardships
And a murmur of happiness steals thro' his rest— [for no more."
"Oh God! thou hast bless'd me, I ask

Ah! whence is that flame, which now bursts on his eye? [rums his ear?
Ah! what is that sound which now 'la-
'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell on the sky! [of the sphere!
'Tis the crashing of thunders, the groan

He springs from his hammock, he flies to the deck,— [dire—
Amazement confronts him with images
Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck— [are on fire.
The masts fly in splinters—the shrouds

Like mountains, the billows tremendously swell— [to save;
In vain the lost wretch calls on Mercy
Unseen hands of spirits are ringing his knell,
And the death-angel flaps his broad wing o'er the wave!

Oh! sailor boy, woe to thy dream of delight! [of bliss—
In darkness dissolves the gay frost-work
Where now is the picture that Fancy touch'd bright, [honey'd kiss?
Thy parent's fond pressure, and Love's

Oh! sailor boy! sailor boy! never again
Shall home, love, or kindred, thy wishes repay; [in the main,
Unbless'd and unhonour'd, down deep
Full many a score fathom thy frame shall decay.

No tomb shall e'er plead to Remembrance for thee, [eiless surge—
Or redeem form or fame from the merOr redeem form or fame from the mer-
But the white foam of waves shall thy winding-sheet be, [thy dirge!
And winds in the midnight of winter

On beds of sea-green flow'rs thy limbs shall be laid, [shall grow;
Around thy white bones the red coral
Of thy fair yellow locks, threads of amber be made, [low,
And every part suit to thy mansion be-

Days, months, years, and ages, shall circle away, [shall roll;
And still the vast waters above thee
Earth loses thy pattern for ever and aye—
Oh! sailor boy! sailor boy! peace to thy soul.

EPIGRAM.

IF Niger lies, as Niger always will,
E'en let him, unrefuted, lie his fill.
Who draws me black, discredits not my phiz,
But shews me what *his own* heart's colour is.

* A Chinese plant.

THE

THE following ODE, by THOMAS GREEN TESSENDEN, A. M. was written, set to music, and sung on a public occasion in Rutland, Vermont, July 1798; when the Armament which afterwards sailed to Egypt, under Buonaparte, lay at Toulon, and was supposed by many to be intended to wast the Blessings of French Liberty to the UNITED STATES.

YE sons of Columbia, unite in the cause
Of Liberty, Justice, Religion, and Laws: [bie,
Should foes then invade us, to battle we'll
For the GOD OF OUR FATHERS will be our ally!
Let Frenchmen advance,
And all Europe join France,
Designing our conquest and plunder:
United and free,
For ever we'll be,
And our cannon shall tell them in thunder,
That foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,
'Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

Should Bonapart' come with his *sans culotte* band, [derstand,
And a new sort of freedom we don't un-
And make us an offer to give us as much
As France has bestow'd on the Swiss and the Dutch;
His band and his force
Will be futile of course,
We wish for no Frenchify'd freedom;
If folks beyond sea
Are to bid us be free,
We'll send for them when we shall need 'em. [defy,
But blood-thirsty Frenchmen we'll ever
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

We're anxious that Peace may continue her reign, [train;
We cherish the virtues which sport in her
Our hearts ever melt when the fatherless sigh,
And we shiver at Horror's funereal cry!
But still, though we prize
That child of the skies,
We'll never like slaves be accosted,
In a war of defence,
Our means are immense,
And we'll fight 'till our all is exhausted.
For foes to our Freedom we'll ever defy
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

The EAGLE of FREEDOM with rapture behold [of gold!
Overshadow our land with his plumage
The flood-gates of glory are open on high,
And Warren and Mercer* descend from the sky!
They come from above,
With a message of love,
To bid us be firm and decided;
At Liberty's call,
Unite one and all,
For you conquer unless you're divided.
Unite, and the foes to your Freedom defy,
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

Americans, seek no occasion for war,
The rude deeds of Rapine still ever abhor;
But, if in defence of your rights you should arm, [alarm.
Let toils ne'er discourage, nor dangers
For foes to your peace,
Will ever increase,
If Freedom and Fame you should barter,
Let those rights be yours,
While Nature endures,
For OMNIPOTENCE gave you the charter.
Then foes to our Freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

* Warren and Mercer were both distinguished personages, who fell in the war which separated America from Great Britain.

THE WARRIOR TO HIS BOY.

BY THE LATE C. LEFTLY, ESQ.

BE busy, boy! uncase my breast,
Thy wearied master pants for rest;
Unclasp the morion on my brow,
And loose the blood-stain'd spurs below,
Though Conquest on my banners wait,
And Triumph make my battles great.
Yet 'tis not love of pow'r or might,
That arms me for the clashing fight—
But love of her, whose blessed smile
Approves my strength—o'erpays my toil.
Though burns my breast with furious heat,
When thronging multitudes repeat
My praises to the babbling air,
And clog my chariot with their care;
Yet more delightful—dearer far,
Than sounds of trumpets, songs of war,
Than hosts of heroes put to flight,
To idle in my fair-one's sight!—
Come, come, be brisk, the tables spread,
And o'er the grey-stone pavement shed
A shower of roses;—through the hall,
On statues rude or columns tall,
The myrtle, and the flaunting vine,
In clustering wreathes luxuriant twine.
The richest feasts with haste prepare,
With burning perfumes cloud the air;
With sparkling wine the goblets fill—
Obey thy master, and be still.
When o'er yon deep and dusky stream
The Moon has hung a silvery gleam;
And Echo multiplies the roar
Of waters dashing on the shore;
Shall I command the boy to sing
And touch the tight Theorbos string:
Then trim thy voice to sonnets quaint,
That Hope, and Fear, and Rapture, paint;
To warm desires her bosom move,
And speak the extasies of Love.

But

But oh! peruſe her features well;
Her reddening bluſh—her boſom's ſwell;
So may no gift of light regard
Thy faithful diligence reward!
When faſt ſhe breathes of youthful ſighs,
When liquid radiance fills her eyes,
When palpitations ſeize her ſoul,
And tender thoughts in tumult roll;
Oh, then with wildering Madneſs fly
O'er all the chords of Minſtrelſy;
Till fearful, and in mild amaze,
Her meekneſs ſhuns my frantic gaze;
And, liſtening what ſhe dreads to hear,
She ſeals my wiſhes with a tear.
Then ſnatch thy torch, and run before,
Scarce let thy footſteps touch the floor,
Till, by her paſſion'd lover led,
My charmer mounts the bridal bed.
Oh! then let every ſound be mute,
Save the ſoft warble of the flute:
For there I yield to Gertrude's charms,
Till battle calls again to arms.

THE QUESTION.

WHY, oh why this perturbation?
Why this tumult in my breaſt?
Why this unknown ſweet ſenſation,
Charming, tho' it chaces reſt?

Why this tender ſoft confuſion?
Why this downcaſt timid eye?
O'er my cheeks why this ſuffuſion?
Why th' unconſcious frequent ſigh?

Why this trembling fond emotion?
Why the pulſe's maddening play?
Thrilling boſom,—ſoft commotion,
Reſtleſs night, and liſtleſs day?

Why do crowds no longer pleaſe me?
Why ſo dear the lonely grove?
Why delight in thoughts that teize me?
Tell me, Anna—is this Love?

LINES
TO A REMONSTRATING FRIEND.

AH! chide me not, if yet once more
I ſeek that love, long fought in vain;
Nor blame me, if, while I adore,
My vows are anſwer'd with diſdain.

Yes, I confeſs, 'tis poor, 'tis weak,
To droop, to ſit with folded arms;
To bear a fever in my cheek,
And ſorrow for an ingrate's charms.

Yet let me ſtill my cares retain,
Still droop, with folded arms ſtill ſigh;
Nor mock me, that I ſtill remain
The willing captive of her eye.

For Love with all his keeneſt ſmart
Divine enchantment mingles ſtill;
And, while he fires the conquer'd heart,
He charms with many a pleaſing thrill.

And tortur'd thus, thus doom'd to mourn,
I ſtill muſt feed this cheriſh'd grief,
And, could my peace once more return,
My heart would ſcorn the poor relief.

Then chide me not, if yet once more
I ſeek that Love, long fought in vain;
Nor blame me if, while I adore,
My vows are anſwer'd with diſdain.

VERSES

On the Death of J. S. G. *an amiable Child, who died on Saturday, September* 10, 1772.

Animula vagula, blandula!
ADRIANI Imp. Solil.

ONE fatal day, as Sol, profuſely bright,
Pour'd through the air his richeſt ſtores of light,
To deck the ſcene; th'angelic choir above,
Guardians of virtue, meekneſs, truth, and love,
In ſynod ſat, and view'd the little throng,
(Their tender charge,) who, jocund, ſtray'd along [boy!
The plains; when, lo! MYRTILLUS, lovely
(Now ſource of grief, as erſt the ſource of joy,) [ſport
Was ſeen amidſt the prattling tribe to
By the bright ſeraphs of th'æthereal court,
Who nor by ſpace, nor yet to form, confin'd, [mind.
View ſcenes remote, and penetrate the
At length th'enraptur'd Uriel ſilence broke,
And in theſe words th'aſſembled hoſt beſpoke:

"Ye ſee thoſe little ſportive wand'rers there,
The infant race, our own peculiar care;
Amidſt them, note yon lovely peerleſs child,
Of aſpect beauteous, and of temper mild;
In whoſe unſully'd breaſt fair Meekneſs reigns,
Eternal gueſt in theſe our pure domains:
Behold his blooming health, choice bleſſing giv'n, [heav'n;
Emblem of nobler life, deriv'd from
Health, ſuch as we immortals only know,
By fate deny'd in Frailty's ſons below.
That ſportleſs babe, though ſprung of mortal birth,
Was ne'er deſign'd th' inhabitant of earth:
Diſrob'd of fleſh, from lower manſions torn,
His innocence would this our court adorn."
Thus Uriel ſpoke, acclaim'd by all the choir; [den lyre.
Each clapp'd his wings, and tun'd his gol-

Scarce had the god of day, th' unwearied ſun,
With ſteady pace, another courſe begun,
When Death was ſent, the babe to call away, [lay.
Who, ſweetly ſlumb'ring, in his cradle
The willing monarch came, and aim'd his dart:
His weapon flew, but miſs'd the vital part.
Smiling in pain, th'awaken'd babe diſplay'd [may'd
Such eloquence of charms, as ſoon diſ-

The

The fiend; who fearing, part, to longer stay,
And grudging, part, to quit his lovely prey,
Diſtracted ſtood: mean-time the choir above, [love,
Guardians of virtue, meekneſs, truth, and
Impatient, found aloud their high command,
Dauntleſs, to lift again his iron hand,
Nor thus, with wayward cruel pity, ſlow,
T' afflict the babe, and ſtay the mortal blow.—
O'er this laſt ſcene the Muſe her tears has ſhed, [the dead:
Nor would the dying draw, nor paint
Convulſing ſtrokes quick ſtopp'd the purple tide; [died?
The cherub ſoar'd on high, the infant
W. B.

Stat ſua cuique dies—breve et irreparabile tempus! VIRG. ÆN. X.

BY MRS. OPIE.

HENCE! cruel Life! no more perſiſt,
To warm this ſad, this broken heart,
When Henry's clay-cold lips I kiſs'd,
How welcome, Death! had been thy dart!

Speechleſs, they ſay, benumb'd I ſeem'd
While his laſt precious breath I caught:
No tears to ſooth my ſorrow ſtream'd,
And Agony ſuſpended thought.

They tell me, thunders rent the air,
That vivid lightnings flaſh'd around;
But I beheld no lightning's glare,
Nor heard the pealing thunder ſound.

They tell me, that my helpleſs child
I from my arms with fury toſs'd;
It might be ſo—for I was wild—
The mother in the wife was loſt.

They tell me, on th' unconſcious corſe
At length bereft of ſenſe I fell;
Ah! bleſſed ſtate! of balm the ſource!
It clos'd my ears to Henry's knell.

But, happy ſtate, reſembling Death,
Why is your balmy ſtupor flown!
Ah! why reſtore a wretch's breath!
For I can only live to moan.

E'en Reaſon ſays, I juſtly weep,
And ah! ſhe ſays, I weep in vain!
My midnight couch with tears I ſteep,
Then riſe at morn—to weep again.

When to my heart my child I fold,
She only deepens every ſigh:
I think while I her charms behold,
How ſhe'd have pleas'd her father's eye.

And while I from her liſping tongue
Soft childhood's artleſs accents hear,
I think, with vain Remembrance wrung,
How ſhe'd have charm'd her father's ear.

I think—but, O forbear, fond heart!
From vain regrets to duties turn;
Yes—I will act a parent's part,
I'll tear myſelf from Henry's urn.

In life I ſtill one charm can ſee,
One flower adorns that dreary wild;
That flower for care depends on me:
O, precious charge! 'tis Henry's child.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1805.

By JOHN JOS. STOCKDALE, Eſq.

WHEN Sickneſs dire, with ſable cloaks o'erſpread [head;
The Britiſh Throne, and ſhadow'd George's
How ſlowly mov'd the wheel of time, around! [found,
Nor nought was heard but lamentation's
Till Heav'n receiv'd, and to a Nation's pray'r
In mercy ſent the ſaving Angel there.

Then, ſpite of Winter's boiſt'rous icy rage,
How ſoon revolving came the yearly age.
Nor ſtorms of War could check the Iſland's ſmile: [deſt toil.
Their King reſtor'd—light was their har-
They ſaw the Gallic throne in ſeas of blood
Uſurp'd imperial, and unſtemm'd the flood,
Save by Britannia, who, with ſteadfaſt eye,
Look'd not unmov'd, and heard Europa ſigh; [ing boaſt,
Nor brook'd of monſtrous crime the taunt-
But ſhow'd the world, aſtoniſh'd, ſuch a hoſt
Of freeborn citizens, in arms array'd,
Britannia's ſelf admir'd while ſhe the grateful ſight ſurvey'd.

Oh! might the Muſe, with ſtrains propheric fir'd, [ſpir'd!
Attune the lyre his Country's weal in-
Sing the dread vengeance of the new-born year, [ring ſpear!
Graſp the bright ſword, or thruſt th' unerr-
Of Northern courts in firm alliance bound,
To wreſt from Gaul's abyſs the reeking ground!

Shall young Guſtavus, unlike Charles the Swede, [bleed?
"For Hearths and Altars" now refuſe to
No! the ſame valiant ſpirit which, of old,
Made all his people reſolutely bold,
Proud, in his boſom fans the noble flame,
The King and ſubjects ſtill ſhall prove the ſame. [join'd,
Th' Imperial birds of Auſtria, Ruſſia
Shall vie in battle to redreſs mankind.
The Turkiſh creſcent ſeek the dire affray,
By Britiſh chieftains led, in Honour's way;
While abject Sov'reigns may their fate deplore, [more.
Themſelves and kingdoms fall'n, to riſe no
Impending Vengeance be from Albion hurl'd, [the world.
And Empires hail the dread, the glory of

Piccadilly, Jan. 1, 1805.

ODE,

ODE ON THE DEATH OF CLARISSA HARLOWE; TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF MAJOR HOHARST*.

SWEET flower, in foreign climes still fair;
Fair as the flower in Eden blows;
May no decay thy bloom impair,
No shades obscuring round thee close!

To thee too rough a wind supplies
The softest breeze that warms the earth;
Ah, see the threat'ning storm arise!
Alas! it blasts thee in its birth;

Blighted in full-blown charms appears
This flower, yet lovely in decay;
We view it with admiring tears,
Admiring tears our grief display!

In life Clarissa, full of charms,
Shone with each bright attractive grace;
Nor now, tho' clasp'd in Death's cold arms,
Her beauty can that touch efface.

See her pure soul exalted rise,
Freed from its transient earthly dome,
Triumphant seek its native skies,
By kindred spirits welcom'd home.

Myriads, thro' regions of the blest,
Hail her release, with joy, from earth;
"Glory, refulgent crowns, and rest,
They sing, to thy transcendant worth!"

So triumphs Virtue, spotless, bright!
Come, Stella, join to hail the day;
The day she wing'd her glorious flight,
And left her pattern for our way.

Bring Cypress boughs that I may wreathe
The garland of funereal hue;
Whilst thou, my fair, soft sighs shalt breathe,
And with thy sorrowing tears bedew!

M.

SONNET,

For a Son's† Birth-day, aged 21, *absent on the* Bengal *Civil Establishment since* 15 *Years old.*

THY stripling form, in faithful memory shrin'd,
Yet meets my mental sight, oh son beloved;
Where engile Grace and Manliness combin'd,
And vivid Wit its embryon sparkles mov'd;

As thy mild eye (Wit's harbinger) express,
Impulsive Fancy's salient motley flight;
And energetic glow'd thy generous breast,
With lib'ral Rectitude's refulgent light;

Youth's dawn elaps'd, thy ripen'd talents beam,
This day, their rays on rich Hindostan's shores;
Where *Burrampooter* pours its mighty stream,
And Nature, thron'd in majesty, high soars!

There bend my prayers exultant at thy name,
Suppliant of Fortune's smiles; long life; and honor'd Fame!

Portsmouth, Jan. 5, 1805. R.

* See a prose translation in Vol. V. of Richardson's Correspondence, p. 288.

† Mr. P. Roberdeau. See p. 159.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIII.

TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BLANDUSIA.

BLANDUSIAN Fount! oh, more than chrystal clear,
Thy brink adorned with wild flow'rs seat-[ter'd near,
Worthy of wine, thy rock;
For thee to-morrow shall the kid be slain,
Whose horns now bud for War and softer Love; [stain
Useless to him, for his red blood shall
Thy limpid stream, and with its glow improve,
Poor offspring of the flock!

That parching hour, when fierce the dog-star rides,
Affects not thy translucent cooling tides,
Which keep their pleasing chill;
For thou to oxen, weary from the ploughs, [freshening wave,
And wandering cattle, giv'st thy
I, as the oak on these scoop'd rocks which grows, [the cave
Rank thee with noblest founts, as from
Soft prattling fall, thy rill!

PEMBREY.

ON THE REV. MR. READY, WHO LATELY DIED SUDDENLY AT PECKHAM.

SHALL Ready die, and we not drop one tear?
Or breathe one pitying sigh upon his bier?
Ah, no! the good with sorrowing breath
Deplore his loss, and mourn his sudden death.

What, tho' no trumpet, with loud sounding fame, [ble name
Shall boast his praise; yet shall his humBe found recorded on the Heavenly scroll;
And God shew mercy to his trembling soul;
For good and meek on earth are Heaven's regard,
And virtuous actions meet a sure reward.

G.

THE INSCRUTABLE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

BY no exterior grac'd that marks a man,
Ordain'd to execute th' Almighty's plan;
Nor yet by birth entitled to behold
At any distant time his name enroll'd
Pre-eminent 'mongst those in Royal State,
And arbiter of trembling Europe's fate;
Rejected from his own ill-fated Isle,
The crown of France he wears—a tyrant vile, {and guile.
Encompass'd on his throne by crimes

I. H.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 11.

Mr. *Pitt* called the attention of the Houſe to the Papers relative to the War with Spain; and expreſſed his hope that the different ſtages of the negotiation might be fairly examined and diſcuſſed, as it was his earneſt wiſh to point out the exemplary forbearance and moderation of Miniſters. He then adverted to the relative ſituation of Spain and France by the Treaty of Ildefonſo, by which 16 ſail of ſhips and 24,000 troops were to be furniſhed to the party firſt attacked; and to a ſubſequent article of that Treaty, by which the whole force of Spain was put under the command of France; as alſo that ſhe had abſolutely demanded the fulfilment of the Treaty. He next proved that Miniſters had ſounded the Court of Spain on the ſubject of her inclinations to preſerve her neutrality, or even to detach herſelf from France; and he proved that the moſt rigid inſtructions had been given to Mr. Frere to watch the preparations making in that country. It was here neceſſary to advert to the different Papers of which the correſpondence conſiſted, and from which he induced, and clearly exhibited, the wavering conduct of the Spaniſh Government. He proved that Spain wiſhed to avoid furniſhing the ſhips and men to France, and to give an equivalent equal to 940,000 l. per month, which exorbitant demand was afterwards increaſed on the part of the French Government. This ſhewed that the preſervation of her neutrality was only chimerical, which was evident by her wiſh ſhortly after to make a nominal Declaration of War againſt this country, and affording France the means of carrying on an offenſive War. Afterwards France reduced her demands to 700,000 l. and Spain propoſed to give only 600,000 l.; while another proof of her aid to the common enemy was her allowing of the paſſage of French ſeamen and marines to Ferrol. It was thus clear that the Treaty of Ildefonſo made Spain a party to the War; and it was honourable to our Adminiſtration, that they even connived at the ſubſidy to France, and that the temperate conditions of this country to Spain did not ceaſe till her armaments were evident. The remainder of his obſervations went to ſhew that Mr. Frere never could obtain any ſatisfactory explanations from the Prince of Peace, and that the ſum to be paid as a ſubſidy to France was half of the whole annual revenue of Spain! He then clearly ſpecified the various inſtances of forbearance on the part of the Britiſh Government; juſtified their conduct on the grounds of policy and mercy; and concluded by moving an Addreſs, expreſſive of the thanks of the Houſe for the communication his Majeſty had made on the ſubject; aſſuring him that the Houſe heartily concurred with him in the objects of the War with Spain, which they would enable him to carry on with vigour, until it had an honourable termination, &c. &c.

Mr. *Grey* objected to the Addreſs, and accuſed the Mover of uttering numerous fallacies. He admitted, that if a Defenſive Treaty went to afford ſuccours on ſuch grounds as had been ſtated, that it was ſo ſtrong a ground of War as not to beat any argument to the contrary. The queſtion of policy in the conduct purſued by Adminiſtration towards Spain remained for diſcuſſion; and the queſtion then would be, whether that conduct was neceſſary, and if neceſſary, whether it was politic?—This Country he thought, before the end of this unfortunate War, may have to pay ſubſidies for the defence of Portugal, which, had Spain been left to herſelf, ſhe would moſt likely have defended; and he contended that it was the duty of Miniſters to have declared War the moment they heard of the ſubſidiary Treaty, or at leaſt on the information of the paſſage given to the French ſeamen and ſoldiers. He inſiſted that their conduct had been timid, inſtead of magnanimous; and he therefore moved an Amendment, which was uncommonly long, embraced all the topics of his ſpeech, and tended to cenſure the whole conduct of the late and preſent Adminiſtration, as far as related to the rupture with Spain.

Mr. *Windham* moved an adjournment of the debate, which produced a violent clamour, but which was oppoſed by Mr. *Pitt*, propoſing that it be deferred till to-morrow.

February 12.

The ſubject being reſumed, Mr. *Rose* delivered his ſentiments, which were, that the attack on the Spaniſh frigates was little ſhort of direct piracy: that, to prevent the dreadful conſequences which attended the capture, Miniſters ſhould have ſent a larger force, which would have overawed the enemy, inſtead of inducing them to fight; and in ſhort, that the mode in which the War had commenced was unjuſtifiable.

Mr. *Banks* followed, and refuted the arguments

arguments of the preceding Speaker, by a variety of alluſions to the Official Papers. The duties impoſed on this Country during the occurrences which gave riſe to the rupture, were vigilance, circumſpection, and activity; while thoſe impoſed on Spain, were openneſs, candour, and ingenuouſneſs. Spain had not acted in this way; on the contrary, there was evidently, through the whole tenor of her conduct, an attempt at concealment and duplicity.

Mr. *Johnſtone* complained that Miniſters, by their tardineſs and forbearance, much as the latter had been extolled, had, in a great degree, compromiſed the honour of the Country. He did not blame the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, from October 1802, to the Auguſt following; but he could not help thinking Lord Hawkeſbury wrong in not having ſelected a man of high birth and conſideration to repreſent his country at Madrid.

Mr. *H. Addington* expreſſed his conviction that the Treaty of Ildefonſo was a ground for War; but that no blame could attach to the late or preſent Government for not having categorically adhered to it, becauſe no good could have reſulted from preſſing Spain to abandon that Treaty: he then vindicated the conduct of the late Miniſtry, and commended the proceedings of the preſent.

Dr. *Lawrence* diſcuſſed the merits of the quarrel; and inferred that the conduct of the late Miniſters was indeciſive, precipitate, and unjuſt; and that if there was any danger from the French ſhips in Ferrol, &c. it might have been prevented by an addition of equal force to our own ſquadrons to attack them if they came out: he conſidered the conduct of Miniſters, by which ſo much bloodſhed was produced, as without a ſhadow of excuſe.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* replied generally to thoſe who had ſpoken in ſupport of the Amendment; and retraced the arguments already adopted to ſhew the relative ſituation of this Country and Spain, proving, by much forenſic intelligence, that we had various cauſes for War with that nation long before it was commenced.

Mr. *Fox* delivered his ſentiments at much length, in ſupport of the Amendment. He ſaid that the conduct of the Secretary of State was different from what it ought to have been; and that his firſt letter to Mr. Frere, demanding explanations, was ſent without any authority for him to ſay any thing at all: that Lord Hawkeſbury deſired an unreſerved communication, while he himſelf refuſed to give any ſuch intelligence. Since we did not declare War immediately on account of the terms of the Treaty of St. Ildefonſo, it was a proper time to frame ſome ſcheme or ſyſtem of neutrality, while ſhe ſhewed an amicable diſpoſition towards us. During an interval of no leſs than five months, however, Lord Hawkeſbury did not communicate one word to Mr. Frere, nor enable him to forward any propoſitions that might be made on the part of Spain. He concluded with ſaying, that the Country had entered into a War in which its honour was implicated, and which his ſincerity muſt induce him to condemn.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made an eloquent reply, in which he inſiſted that no difference whatſoever prevailed between him and his friends who had ſpoken on the queſtion. He again alluded to the different papers of the correſpondence, to ſhew that our forbearance had been great, and honourable. The neceſſary conſequence of the refuſal of the Spaniſh Government to give a copy of their Treaty with France, was a war which the Spaniſh Cabinet themſelves declared. On theſe grounds, he now aſked for the judgment of the Houſe and Country.

Mr. *Fox* made a ſhort explanation, which was replied to by Mr. *Pitt*.

The Houſe then divided, when the Amendment was negatived. For the original motion, 313: for the Amendment, 106. Majority, 207.

February 13.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Supply, in which the following ſums were voted:

Ordinary of Navy, 1,004,040l. 6s. 9d.; Buildings, &c. of Ships, 1,553,690l.; Tranſports, 975,000l.; Priſoners of War, 325,000l.; Sick ditto, 37,000l.; American Treaty, 414,000l.; Emigrants, &c. 135,721l. 12s.; Convicts 53,719l. 18s. 11d.; Law Charges, 90,000l.; Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, 12,000l.; Printing, &c. for Houſe of Parliament, 29,000l.; Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, &c. 10,476l. 16s.; Miniſters of Vaudois Churches, 1,825l. 15s. 4d.; Bills from New South Wales, 20,000l.; Secret Services, 175,000l.; Aliens, 7,620,000l.; Coin, 2,000l.; Britiſh Muſeum, 3,000l.; Additional Buildings to ditto, 8,000l.; Military Roads, 5,000l.; Upper Canada, 6,378l. 6s. 3¾d.; Nova Scotia, 7,165l.; New Brunſwick, 4,650l.; Prince Edward's Iſland, 3,100l.; Cape Breton, 2,040l. Newfoundland, 2,136l. 12s. 10d.; Bahama Iſlands, 1,438l. 12s. 7d.; Bermudas, 580l.; Dominica, 600l.; New South Wales, 9225l. 12s. 6d.

February 14.

The *Speaker* reported that his Majeſty had returned the following gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs:

"Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen, I return you my warmeſt thanks for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. Your entire concurrence in thoſe motives by which I have been actuated in my conduct towards the Court of Spain, affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction. The cordial and zealous aſſurances of your continued ſupport will, I truſt, enable me to bring this new conteſt to a ſafe and honourable termination."

On the motion for the 2d reading of the Bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, Lord *H. Petty* condemned the meaſure, on account of there being no ſufficient grounds for ſuch rigourous proceedings, and he hoped that ſome perſon in the Committee would move that the Bill be limited to two months.

Sir *J. Newport* and Mr. *Pitches* ſpoke to the ſame effect; after which the Bill was read.

H. OF LORDS.
February 15.

The Duke of *Clarence* paid many compliments to Earl St. Vincent, and repeated his queſtion to Miniſters, as to their intentions towards that Nobleman.

Lord *Sidmouth* declared, in anſwer to the Duke, that there was no ground for any imputation againſt the Noble Earl.

The Duke then put ſome other queſtions to Lord Hawkeſbury, as to the intention of Miniſters reſpecting the Volunteer Syſtem; when the *Lord Chancellor* entered his ſolemn proteſt againſt ſuch inconſiſtent proceedings; and Lord *Hawkeſbury* refuſed to give any anſwer.

Lord *Darnley* moved for a Bill to repeal the Additional Force Act of the laſt Seſſion, on account of its incompetency to the purpoſe for which it was introduced. He repeated many of the arguments which were urged againſt the Bill laſt Seſſion; and aſſerted, that in one county, which ſhould have produced 1097 men, only 14 had been raiſed.

He was anſwered by Earl *Camden*, who inſiſted on the efficacy of the Bill; and, after ſome brief remarks in ſupport of the motion, from Lord *King*, Earl *Spencer*, the Duke of *Clarence*, and Lord *Grenville*, and Lords *Sidmouth*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkeſbury*, againſt it, the Houſe divided. For the motion, 113; againſt it 45. Majority 68.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Wilberforce*, without entering into any argument, moved for a Bill to aboliſh the Slave Trade after a limited time, and for a Committee to conſider its propriety.

H. OF LORDS.
February 18.

Lord *Grenville* called the attention of the Houſe to the charges againſt Judge Fox, and expreſſed his opinion that a proceeding ſo entirely new was well worth their ſerious conſideration; he adviſed them to reflect whether it were not better that this proceeding ſhould originate in the Commons; and therefore ſuggeſted that the ſitting of the Committee ſhould be adjourned for ſix weeks.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* condemned any farther delay in this buſineſs, as a ſerious evil; and he aſſured the Houſe, that the preſent was by no means a new caſe. He was ſupported by the *Lord Chancellor*, who ſpoke againſt the delay.

In the Commons, the ſame day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* called their attention to the article of Supply which related to Naval Services. The total amount of the ſum voted was about 14,645,630 l. exceeding the grants of the laſt year by 2,600,000l. The principal cauſe of that exceſs aroſe from the addition of 20,000 men for the ſervice of the Navy for this year. There had been alſo ſome increaſe in the Extraordinaries of the Navy and Tranſport ſervice.—The next article was the Army, and for that there had been voted 10,000,000 l. to which were to be added the eſtimated charge of the Volunteer ſervice, and the eſtimated charge for Extraordinaries. The charge for Volunteer ſervice laſt year had been 1,300,000 l. When that ſubject came before the Houſe, he conceived, there would be ſome ſmall diminution. The ſum he aſſumed at preſent was 400,000 l.—For Extraordinaries he ſhould calculate, with reference to thoſe of laſt year, 3,360,000 l. This would leave the total amount of the Army Charges 14,778,391 l. which was 300,000 l. more than laſt year.—For Ireland there had been voted 3,838,500 l. under the head Guards and Garriſons; the article of Extraordinaries for the Volunteer ſervice not voted, amounted to a ſum conſiderably leſs than it had been eſtimated at; this aroſe from the eſtimate having proceeded upon a ſuppoſition that they would have been placed on permanent duty, an event which had not happened.—The whole of the Army Vote would therefore amount to 18,616,891 l. The total amount laſt year had been upwards of 19,000,000 l.—The next article was the Ordnance, for which, including what related to the Sea ſervice, the amount was 4,246,994 l. for England, and for Ireland 600,000 l. making together 4,846,994 l. an increaſe beyond laſt year of 7 or 800,000 l. Under the head Miſcellanies, the charge was 611,000 l. but there were beſide ſome ſmall articles, which might amount to 188,000 l. He ſhould therefore ſtate the total amount for

Miſcellanies

Miſcellanies for England at 800,000l. for Ireland 650,000 l. making the total miſcellaneous ſervice for Great Britain and Ireland 1,450,000 l. The ſtatement of the Supplies would then ſtand thus:

Navy, excluſive of 390,000 l. Ordnance Sea ſervice, 14,645,630 l.—Army, England 14,778,391 l. Ireland 3,838,506 l. Total, 18,616,897 l.—Ordnance, England, 4,246,094 l. Ireland, 600,000 l. Total 4,846,094 l.—Miſcellaneous, England 800,000 l. Ireland and Permanent Grants 650,000 l. Total 1,450,000 l.—Making together 39,539,321 l.

He then obſerved, that there was an addition to thoſe charges, to be conſidered in the Ways and Means, as it was of the higheſt importance; he alluded to the negotiations which had been entered into with certain Great Powers on the Continent, with a view to the attainment of Peace, not by conciliatory meaſures, but by the moſt vigorous exertions and the greateſt of ſacrifices: for this purpoſe, he propoſed a grant of 5,000,000 l. to be added to the total joint charge for England and Ireland. He then ſpecified the proportions to be paid by Ireland of the different eſtimates; after which he ſhewed that there was a ſeparate charge for the deficiency of Malt Duties in 1803, of 320,000 l. and 414,000 l. for the payment of American claims. He next took a flattering view of the produce of the Revenue on an average with preceding years: but, on the whole, there was a deficiency in the Civil Liſt of 2,806,000 l. making the total ſums to be defrayed 43,690,419 l. In the articles of Ways and Means, the principal duties were thoſe of Malt and Perſonal Eſtates, to the amount of 2,750,000 l. There was a ſurplus in the Ways and Means of laſt year of 1,236,460l.; and, in the Navy Debt of that year, a ſum of 1,200,000 l. had not been called for. The reſult was, that the total ſurplus of Ways and Means for 1804, applicable to the Ways and Means of this year, would be 1,192,115 l. The Navy Debt alſo was conſiderably leſs laſt year than it had been at any period of the former war. The total amount of Permanent Taxes for the laſt three years (excluſive of 1803 and 1801) was 30,399,000 l. making an average of about 36,000,000 l. In this he included the Land and Malt, Sugar and Tobacco. He was then to add the duties of 1803 and 1804. In addition to this, the Conſolidated Fund was entitled to the payment of 1,000,000 l. annually from Ireland. There were other articles which, together, made the Income of the Conſolidated Fund 32,000,000 l.; againſt this was to be placed the permanent charge, amounting to 28,000,000 l. including the ſum iſſued for the Sinking Fund. Then allowing for the charges of Courts of Juſtice, Judges' ſalaries, and other expences of the Civil Liſt, there would be left a ſum of 4,000,000 l. to be calculated as the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund, applicable to the Ways and Means. He had taken his eſtimate on an average for 3 years preceding the two laſt, becauſe the diminution of Revenue during the latter period had taken place upon certain articles only, with reſpect to which it was ſuppoſed the diminution would be temporary. It had been upon theſe articles on which a large duty had been laid after notice, ſuch as Malt, Spirits, and Wine; the conſequence had been, that the dealers had laid in a ſtock as large as poſſible. With reſpect to the duties on Wine, it was his intention, on ſome future day, to propoſe that they ſhould be made permanent. Allowing for the cauſes he had mentioned, the total difference between the revenue laſt year, and the average of the laſt preceding three years, was not above 1,2000 l. Such were the grounds on which he calculated for 4,000,000 l. on the ſurplus of the Conſolidated Fund.—The next article was the duty which was laid on Property, and the other War Taxes. They had been taken laſt year at a calculation of 10,000,000 l. but he would only take credit for 6,300,000 l. The Property Tax, eſtimated at 4,700,000 l. had only produced 4,600,000; but a conſiderable part had not come in. He ſhould take credit upon this tax for 6,300,000 l. or an addition of one fourth to the preſent rates, as it was neceſſary at ſuch a period to call upon the Country for freſh exertions, and to give vigour to the ſyſtem of diminiſhing the Public Debt. The amount of the temporary War Taxes was one 4th part of the Property Tax, or 3 d. in 1 s. Suppoſing the Property Tax to be 4,000,000 l. the War Taxes would be 1,000,000 l.—This would make Taxes to be received within the year 15,750,000 l. excluſive of the Lottery, which would be 300,000 l. There would then remain 20,000,000 l. to be raiſed by Way of Loan. The Ways and Means then would ſtand thus:

Malt and Perſonal Eſtate Duties 2,750,000 l. War Taxes 6,300,000 l. New War Taxes 1,150,000 l.—Property Tax 6,300,000 l.—Surplus of Conſolidated Fund to 5th April, 1806, 4,000,000 l. Lottery 300,000 l. Surplus of Ways and Means, 1801, 1,192,115 l. Loan, 20,000,000 l.—Total Ways and Means, 43,992,115 l.—In addition to this, he ſhould propoſe a Loan of a further ſum of 1,000,000 l. for Ireland, and 2,500,000 l. for England.

He then ſtated the terms on which the

Loan

Loan had been contracted for; and the annual charge to be provided for by this Loan, which was, the fund to be created for paying the Loyalty Loan, the amount of the intereſt of 2,000,000 l. at 6 l. 17 s. 6 d. per cent. including the ſum for the Sinking Fund, 1,176,000 l.—For charges and managing, 150,000 l. The ſums granted to the Loyalty Holders, and the charges of managing; in the whole a ſum of 1,337,000 l. Permanent Taxes.—Towards this, the firſt article of the New Taxes would be an increaſe of duty under the head Poſt Office. He ſhould propoſe an additional Tax on Letters in the following proportion: 1 d. for every ſingle Letter ſent by the General Poſt; 1 d. upon two-penny poſt letters off the ſtones, and 2 d. for all letters by the packets. On Salt he ſhould lay an additional duty of 5 s. per buſhel, which would produce 4,900,000 l.: but only 6 d. per buſhel on that exported.—On Pleaſure-horſes he ſhould add one-fifth of the preſent tax; and the duty for thoſe kept for huſbandry, from 12 s. 6 d. to 1 l. Thoſe farmers who pay only 2 s. 6 d. inſtead of 12 s. 6 d. not to be ſubjected to any additional charge. On thoſe Legacies which had hitherto paid nothing, a Tax of 1 l. per cent. and that Perſonal Legacies on Land ſhould be ſubject to the ſame proportion as other ſpecific Duties.

The following is the total amount of the New Taxes:

Poſt Office 230,000 l.—Salt, home-conſumption, 490,000 l.—Ditto, on exportation to Europe 90,000 l.—Pleaſure-horſes 110,000 l.—Huſbandry ditto 320,000 l.—Direct Legacies 200,000 l.—Legacies charged on Land 100,000 l.—Ditto to ſtrangers in blood 30,000 l.

Mr. *Fox* hoped this ſubject would be diſcuſſed; as there were many points which appeared highly objectionable. He condemned the principle of raiſing the War Taxes within the year; and made ſome ſevere remarks on the increaſe of the Tax on Income.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made a brief reply to theſe arguments; after which the Report was ordered to be received.

February 19.

Mr. *Johnſtone* made ſome remarks on the Budget, particularly on a grant of 1,000,000 l. to the India Company, who, inſtead of borrowing money, were, by the ſettlement of 1803, to pay the Government 500,000 l. per ann. He alſo made many objections to the 5,000,000 l. for Continental Alliances, as he thought it impoſſible to cruſh the power of Buonaparte.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined any reply, as this was not the day for going into the ſubject.

Mr. *Calcraft* intimated, that, if the duty on Salt were perſiſted in, he ſhould oppoſe the Bill in all its ſtages.

Mr. *Sheridan* alſo ſpoke againſt this duty.

Sir *R. Buxton* condemned the tax on Horſes. He thought that, while they were taxing their Conſtituents, the Members ought to retrench ſome of their own privileges, particularly that of franking letters.

Mr. *Windham* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, however, both ſpoke in favour of the privilege of franking, which, the latter ſaid would, if aboliſhed, only ſave 40,000 l. The reſolutions were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 21.

The Duke of *Clarence* ſpoke againſt the mode of proceeding with Judge Fox, which, he contended, ſhould have originated in the other Houſe. This gave riſe to a debate of great length, in which the ſame arguments were adduced as thoſe which took place on the 18th.

Lords *Limerick*, *Mulgrave*, *Weſtmorland*, *Hawkeſbury*, and *Sidmouth*, ſupported the preſent mode of proceeding; and Lords *Carliſle*, *Spencer*, and *Grenville*, in favour of the Duke's motion, which was negatived by a majority of 27.

Lord *King's* motion for an account of the perſons arreſted in Ireland was alſo negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Windham* prefaced his motion on the Defence of the Country by ſtating, that he was influenced by the ſame motives which actuated Mr. Fox in his ſimilar motion of laſt Seſſion. He had heard that the Volunteers had improved, but he did not conſider the Country more ſecure on that account; and he recapitulated his former objections againſt the different modes of raiſing men, on account of their inefficiency; and augured no good from the ſyſtem of appointing Chancellors of the Exchequer Colonels, and Attorneys General Captains of Companies. Such a ſyſtem was not calculated to be uſeful, and could not laſt; he then ſtated his objections to the Military Eſtabliſhment of the Country, which were, that it was too various to be of advantage. He conſidered the Volunteer ſyſtem as altering the general manners and tempers of the people. It tended to diſturb the relations of civil life, filled men's minds with preſumption, pride, and arrogance—it contributed to bring down the high, and exalt the low; and the conſequences of ſuch a ſyſtem would be beſt aſcertained at a *General Election* or a *General Scarcity*. He proceeded at much length through a variety of other objections to the Volunteers; and

and then adverted to the Militia, which he conſidered as having checked recruiting for the Line, while the Army of Reſerve had defeated its own object, and the Country was left without the means of maintaining an army. On this ground he concluded with moving, "that the Act of laſt Seſſion be ſubmitted to a Committee."

Mr. *Canning* oppoſed the arguments of the Mover with much ability, cenſured the unfairneſs of his ſtrictures, and entered on calculations, which proved that our diſpoſeable force was now 75,000 men, being 12,000 more than laſt year.

The queſtion was then put, when there appeared for the motion 90; againſt it 249.

H. OF LORDS.

February 22.

The Royal Aſſent, by Commiſſion, was given to the Exchequer Bills, Commiſſioners of Aſſeſſed Taxes Annual Indemnity, Coal Factors' Indemnity, Irish Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Bills, and to one Road, and one Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Canning* moved for Additional Papers relative to Sir Home Popham.

Several hours conference then enſued upon the Horſe Duty Bill, and other parts of the Budget.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 19. Incloſure from Adm. Cornwallis, K. B. to W. Marſden, eſq. dated Ville de Paris, off Uſhant, Feb. 13.

Sir, *Melampus, off Uſhant, Feb.* 13.

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning fell-in with and captured two gun-brigs, carrying two long 24-pounders and one 18-pounder each, having on-board 30 men, the greater part ſoldiers; alſo four luggers, mounting one long 18-pounder each, manned with 25 men, moſtly ſoldiers. Theſe veſſels are part of 27 of the ſame deſcription, from Bourdeaux to Breſt; two more were captured (lugger-rigged) early the ſame morning, by the Rhoda and Friſk armed cutters.

I am, &c. S. Poyntz.

Sir, *Cutter Friſk, at Sea, Feb.* 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at day-light yeſterday (the Rhoda cutter in company), I diſcovered 10 ſail of the enemy's gun-brigs and luggers had come through the Paſſage du Raz, and the wind blowing freſh to the Eaſtward, they were not able to get to windward: I immediately gave chace to the weathermoſt, a lugger, and at half-paſt ſeven (Point du Raz S. S. W. diſtant five miles), I captured her, and ſent her to Plymouth. She proves to be No. 288, gun-veſſel, mounting one long 24-pounder, with 25 men, 20 of whom are troops of the 44th regiment, commanded by M. P. Roux, Enſeigne de Vaiſſeau. At half-paſt 11 the Melampus hove in ſight to leeward.

I am, &c. J. Nicholson.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 23. Letter from Lieut Roſe, of the Growler gun-brig, to W. Marſden, eſq. dated Falmouth, Feb. 15.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, with my arrival at this port, with the French National gun-brig No. 193, which I fell-in with, and captured after a running action of one hour and a half. From what I can underſtand from the captain, ſhe was one of four of the ſame claſs, from Bayonne, bound to Breſt, commanded by an Enſeigne de Vaiſſeaux, had on-board 75 ſeamen, a captain in the army, and 34 ſoldiers, mounts two long 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and four ſwivels, 65 feet on the keel, is quite new, and draws ſix feet water. I ſhould be negligent in my duty were I to omit ſaying, that Mr. Henry Ellis, ſub-lieutenant, with the other officers and crew, did their duty much to my ſatisfaction.

James Rose, Lieut. and Commander.

March 2. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Lake, of the Topaze, to Lord Gardner, announcing his having captured the French privateer General Augereau, of 14 12-ponnders, and 88 men; and a letter from Capt Bouverie, of the Mercury, to Sir John Orde, communicating the capture of El Fuerte de Gibraltar Spaniſh gun-veſſel, carrying two long 12 pounders, two 16-pound carronades, ſeveral ſwivels, and 39 men, from Cadiz, bound to Algeſiras, which had been driven from the land the evening before.

THEIR MAJESTIES FETE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Feb. 25. This evening their Majeſties gave a moſt magnificent entertainment at Windſor-caſtle. It has been in contemplation ſince they firſt went to reſide in the Caſtle: when his Majeſty was determined to have what is generally termed, among good old Engliſh cuſtoms, a houſe-warming; and, to give it in the grandeur of a King, we aſſert, that the expenditure cannot have coſt leſs than 50,000 l. It may truly be

be ſaid it was his Majeſty's fête; for, every thing was done by the direction, and under the ſuperintendance, of his Majeſty; from the preparations of the fitting-up of the rooms, to the arrangement for the company to enter the Caſtle. During the time Mr. Wyatt was fitting up the rooms, his Majeſty had the entertainment in his mind, and gave directions accordingly; and, for months paſt, Mr. Gilbert, the ſilverſmith, has been preparing a new ſervice of plate, valued, we underſtand, at between 20 and 30,000 l.; the whole ſervice of plate diſplayed this night, was ſuppoſed to be the moſt magnificent in Europe. Meſſrs. Hancock and Shepherd, with a number of aſſiſtants, have been employed, for a conſiderable time paſt, in hanging the ſilver chandeliers from Hanover, and other ornaments. Meſſrs. Parker and Perry have, for theſe twelve months, been preparing chandeliers and luſtres, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds; in fact, every eminent manufacturer and artiſt in London was called in, and no expence was ſpared to this kingly banquet. About a month or three weeks ſince, 390 perſons of diſtinction were invited, beſides the Royal Family, the Miniſters and Officers of State. Different cards of invitation were iſſued for the concert and the ball. The company at the concert were only about 150. Both began about half-paſt 8. The Staffordſhire Militia and Oxford Blues guarded the avenues leading to the Caſtle. The five trumpeters belonging to the Oxford Blues were ſtationed in the gallery, on the firſt flight of ſtairs, in their full ſuperb gold lace uniform, and played God ſave the King, in parts, when any of the Royal Family entered, which had a very grand effect. About ſeven o'clock the company began to aſſemble; as they proceeded into the Caſtle, they were introduced into the Royal Preſence by their Majeſties' pages, the ſame as on a court day. After they had paid their reſpects to their Majeſties, the company proceeded to view the rooms with aſtoniſhment. At 8 the concert commenced in the Queen's anti-chamber, adjoining the ball-room. The performance was the Oratorio of Eſther. The inſtrumental parts conſiſted principally of her Majeſty's band, in their full dreſſes. The vocal parts were by Madame Bianchi, Mr. Vaughan, Maſter Gray, and Mr. Binfield. The choruſſes were very ably ſupported by the gentlemen of the Windſor choir. The performance was under the direction of Mr. Rogers. In the front of the grand pianoforte, the highly-finiſhed likeneſs of Handel was exhibited. Her Majeſty's band attended in a balcony, adjoining the guard-room, where the Royal Family ſupped, and played God ſave the King; alſo a Hanoverian march, which is a great favourite of his Majeſty's, and the Duke of York's march. The Oratorio finiſhed about 10 o'clock, when the ball commenced in the ball-room. The firſt dance was led off by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princeſs Auguſta. The floor was painted with moſt fanciful and appropriate devices, by an eminent Artiſt, inſtead of being chalked. The attention of the company appeared to be the moſt arreſted by the novel and grand appearance of four ſilver tables, between each window. Two of them came from Hanover, and had been repaired and beautified for this occaſion. Under the centre are the Hanoverian arms, borne by a horſe, and the feet of the tables repreſent lions paws. One of the other two tables was preſented by the Corporation of London to King William, and the other by the ſame body to Queen Anne. The magnificent effect of the tables was conſiderably heightened by four moſt elegant pier glaſſes over each with ſilver frames, alſo from Hanover. At the fire-places were four large and beautiful dogs, of ſolid ſilver, for burning wood inſtead of coals, and ſimilar to thoſe uſed in the time of Henry VIII. Cards were played in ſeveral rooms. Dancing concluded a few minutes before two o'clock, when ſupper was announced. Their Majeſties and the Royal Family ſupped in the Guard-room. As upon all public occaſions, a table was ſet apart for the Royal Family, it being contrary to the etiquette for any ſubject to ſit at the ſame table with the Sovereign. The table at which they ſupped was elevated upon a temporary platform raiſed 6 or 9 inches from the floor, for the purpoſe of enabling the Royal Family to behold their company with the greater eaſe, and to gratify the curioſity of their gueſts in beholding them alſo. Two tables were laid on each ſide the room, which held about 60 each. The plate on the Royal table was entirely gold. Nothing but ſilver was uſed at all the other tables. The fruits upon the table conſiſted of pine-apples, pears, apples of various ſorts, and dried fruits. The beautiful damaſk table-cloths which covered the tables, with the Royal arms wove in them, with taſteful and elegant borders, attracted the attention of moſt of the female part of the company; and the honour done them will be very great, when we inform our readers there were ſpun by the Royal hands of the lovely Princeſſes; an example of induſtry well worth following by our Britiſh fair. Eighty of the young gentlemen of Eton-ſchool attended. His Majeſty condeſcended to go to the College to invite them. They ſupped in the grand hall upon the ground floor. The number of perſons

perſons who ſupped amounted to 500. All the Royal Family were there, except the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence. Among the company preſent were, Dukes—Beaufort, Athol, Montroſe, and Portland; Ducheſſes—Marlborough, and Montroſe; Marquiſſes—Cornwallis, Thomond, Abercorn, Salisbury, Stafford, and Hertford; Marchioneſſes—Hertford, Abercorn, Salisbury, and Stafford; Earls—Moira, Groſvenor, Camden, Cheſterfield, Chatham, Uxbridge, Bridgewater, Warwick, Morton, Limerick, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Harrington, Bathurſt, Malmeſbury, Poulet, Loftus, Brome, Romney, Harcourt, and Delaware; Counteſſes—Camden, Cheſterfield, Chatham, Uxbridge, Bridgewater, Limerick, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Harrington, Malmeſbury, Poulet, Galloway, Ely, Loftus, Harcourt, Moira, Loudon, Caernarvon, Morton, and Delaware; Viſcounts—Melville, Caſtlereagh, Sidmouth, Cranley, Stopford, Leſlie, St. Aſaph, Villiers, Lewiſham, Bulkely, and Sudley; Viſcounteſs—Cranley, Sidmouth, Caſtlereagh, Villiers, St. Aſaph, Bulkely, Garlies, Sudley, and Melbome; Lords—Auckland, Mulgrave, Amherſt, Southampton, Walſingham, St. Helen's, and Boſton; Ladies—Auckland, Mulgrave, Amherſt, Southampton, Walſingham, and A. Cunningham; Baron Linthe and Count Munſter, &c. &c. At half-paſt nine o'clock the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales left the Caſtle, attended by Lady De Clifford. The Royal Family retired about half-paſt three o'clock. The company had not left the Caſtle till paſt ſix. Her Majeſty's private rooms were illuminated with beautiful Egyptian luſtres. There were between five and ſix hundred ſilver branches hung in various parts of the Caſtle. At ſupper upwards of 220 dozen of ſilver plates were uſed, and a ſimilar number of ſilver knives and forks. His Majeſty wore the uniform of the Oxford Blues. Macmanus, Townſend, and Sayer, the officers, attended to aſſiſt Dowſetts and Edwards, who regulated the carriages in ſetting down and taking up, and rendered eſſential ſervice in keeping order. Sir R. Ford had given directions to all the Bow-ſtreet patrole, amounting to about 100, to be ſtationed upon all the roads leading from Windſor, as well as the main road from London. Oſtrich feathers, to the number of eight or nine, were univerſally worn; and diamonds in profuſion.—Taſte was ſtretched to the utmoſt limit to invent new dreſſes. The draperies were principally of white ſatin, ornamented with gold, ſilver, and diamonds. The velvet dreſſes were richly embroidered and claſped down the front.

On Tueſday the 26th her Majeſty gave a grand public breakfaſt at Frogmore, which was attended by about 200 perſons of diſtinction. The company were waited upon by the Royal ſervants in full dreſs liveries. A few minutes paſt three o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till near ſix.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHEW.

March 4. During the whole of this day, Mr. Dixon's City Repoſitory, in Barbican, was crowded with agriculturiſts, breeders, graziers, &c. to view the exhibition of live ſtock and agricultural implements; and they were amply gratified by a moſt ſuperior ſhew of fine oxen, ſheep, and pigs; there being this year a great number of extra cattle, beſides thoſe ſent in as candidates for the ſix prizes which Lord Somerville gives on this occaſion. Among the cattle exhibited were two very fine Hereford oxen, which had been worked and fattened by his Majeſty, under the care of Mr. Froſt. Two Devon ſeven years old oxen, worked by Lord Somerville. Two Devon ſix years old oxen, worked by the Duke of Bedford. Two Hereford Oxen, grazed by John Higgins, eſq. Two Devon oxen, grazed by Mr. Hudſon. Two Devon fat oxen, worked by Mr. James Bindon. Two Hereford oxen, which had been worked and grazed by Mr. Hatch. Two Suffolk oxen, grazed by Mr. Miller. Two Hereford ſix years old oxen, worked by Mr. Skyrme, and grazed by Mr. Weſtcar. Two Suſſex ſeven years old oxen, worked and grazed by Mr. Waters. Two Devon oxen, worked by Mr. W. Webber, and grazed by Mr. Martin Webber, ſince which they have been driven 138 miles. Among the cattle exhibited, without any view to the prizes, were a beautiful brindled heifer, with ſmall head, ſmall bone, and fine limbs, two years and three quarters old, of the Indian and Devon breed, bred by Mr. White Parſons of Somerſetſhire. She had her ſecond calf by her ſide. This exquiſitely-formed animal attracted the notice and excited the admiration of every amateur. There was alſo a beautiful bull, of the ſame age and breed, belonging to Mr. Parſons. A large black ox, of the Holderneſs breed, bred by Mr. G. Wheeler, and fed by Mr. Tully. A very handſome ſmall brindled five years old Cow, brought from Spain by Earl St. Vincent. A Holderneſs white-ſpotted ox, fed by Mr. Tubbs. Two Devon oxen, fed by Mr. Coles. A Suſſex ox, ſeven years old, bred by Mr. Elliot, fed by Mr. T. Ellmar. Two Kentiſh

tish cows, mother and daughter, fed by Earl Darnley. A Devon cow, six years old, bred by Lord Somerville. A female bison, a curious animal, the size of a middling ox, very high in the shoulders, with short horns, full eyes, and a very rough head. The sheep were principally South Down and Merino. Lord Somerville shewed a two-toothed Merino wether sheep, of his breed, which was declared, by Sir Joseph Banks, and others of the best judges, to be peculiarly fine in the wool, and very fat. His Lordship also shewed three Merino rams, part of the flock which he brought some time ago from Spain, with the patriotic view of improving our fine wools; these rams he intends to lett for the two next seasons. Lord Somerville also exhibited the carcases of five fat wethers, of the Merino and South Down breeds, half blood, three years old, which had 23 pounds of loose fat each; they had been drifted 160 miles from his Lordship's farm, where they were bred and fed; these carcases formed a part of the dinner which his Lordship gave at Freemasons Tavern. Five carcases of Cheviot wether sheep, two and three years old, which had been killed in Scotland, and sent up a distance of 350 miles by Mr. Robinson, were exhibited. There was exhibited a South Down ram, a curious rangle black spotted sheep, with four horns, said to be from the Cape of Good Hope. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Charles Western, esq. and Mr. King of Newgate-market, were the three judges who examined five South Down sheep, shewn by Money Hill, esq. and five of the same kind, shewn by George Gunning, esq. for the bet of 100 guineas between Money Hill, esq. and Sir Thomas Carr, made at the last Smithfield Club meeting. Some very fine pigs were exhibited; particularly a small, but remarkably fat and handsome black and white sow, by a Leicester boar and China sow, eight months old, bred by Mr. Ilted, and fed by the Duke of Bedford; it measures in height 1 foot 11 inches; in length, from rump to snout, 3 feet 9; and, in girth across the shoulders, 4 feet 9. Mr. Tubbs exhibited two fine large white pigs of his breed; a peculiarity in these pigs is highly deserving of notice; it is Mr. Tubbs's practice to shave off with a razor, or sharp knife, the griffle on the top of the noses of his pigs when they are young, which soon heals over; but the pig is thereby rendered incapable of that destructive rooting or turning up of the ground, which farmers find so destructive to their sward-land. The Earl of Winchelsea shewed a large Leicester pig, two years old, bred and fed by him. The five umpires or judges of the shew were, the Hon. Ross Mahon, Charles Gordon Grey, esq. Mr. Edward Augur, Mr. Thomas Boys, and Mr. John Thomas. Mr. Plowman exhibited part of a sheep-fold, on a new construction, moving upon wheels, which he has made for the Duke of Bedford, applicable to the penning of hogs upon clover, or other green food. Mr. M'Dougal shewed Lord Somerville's patent plough, with two shares; a chaff-cutter; a barrel-churn, which does not revolve as usual, but reverberates by means of a pendulum; hand-drill for corn, and another with an additional part for sowing any light manure, as rape-dust, soot, &c. with the corn in any required proportion. Mr. Garrard, the cattle-modeller, took several sketches from the company present, for the portraits in his intended view of the Woburn sheep-shearing; he also sketched the Duke of Bedford's handsome pig, and Mr. Joyner's beautiful Spanish cow.—Next day, between 5 and 6, a most respectable company, consisting of those Noblemen, Gentlemen, farmers, &c. who had attended the shew for the two days, sat down to a most excellent and sumptuous dinner, given at the Freemasons-tavern, by Lord Somerville, at his Lordship's own expence. The cross-table, at the top, was quite filled with Noblemen and persons of distinction; on the right-hand of Lord Somerville sat the Duke of Bedford; and, on his left, the Russian Prince Barianiski. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn, nine silver cups, four of them with covers, and richly wrought, were set at the head of the table; Lord Somerville then gave as toasts—"The King, with grateful thanks for his patronage;" "The Illustrious Strangers; Prince Barianiski, &c. who are present;" "The Plough, worked by good Oxen, where the land is capable of carrying them;" "Mr. Coke, of Norfolk;" "The Fleece, covering plenty of good flesh, and a proper quantity of fat;" "The Farming Society of Ireland, Earl Sligo, Mr. Foster, and its other members who are present." His Lordship then addressed the company in a neat speech, in which he expressed his entire confidence in the judgment and impartiality of the judges, whose report he held in his hand, sealed up, and, at the conclusion, opened the seals and read the report. The following prizes were given:—A cup, value 30 guineas, to Mr. Hudson, for two Devon oxen. On presenting Mr. Hudson with the cup, Lord Somerville observed, that he never on any former occasion presented the premium with such satisfaction as in this case. Two cups, value 20 guineas, to Mr. Martin Webber, and to his son, W. Webber, for two Devon oxen, worked and grazed by them. To Mr. John Ell-

man the prize cup, value 30 guineas, for his five South Down ewe hogs. The Judges report aſſigned the prize for fat wethers to the Duke of Bedford, and for the beſt pig to the ſame nobleman, for his ſmall fat ſow. On preſenting the latter cup to the Duke of Bedford, his Grace roſe, and in the moſt handſome manner ſtated, "that Mr. Ifted, who bred this ſow, thinking it a very good one, had ſent it to him; and as he ever held the merits of the breeder before thoſe of the feeder, he ſhould, with the permiſſion of the Noble Chairman, ſend this cup to Mr. Ifted;" which noble determination met the hearty concurrence of his Lordſhip and the Company. The Duke of Bedford next extolled the public ſpirit and liberality of Lord Somerville in the eſtabliſhment of theſe exhibitions about four years ago: the increaſing intereſt which they have excited, and the rapidly progreſſive improvement in the cattle exhibited being their beſt recommendation. His Grace concluded by propoſing the health of "Lord Somerville," which was drunk with loud and heartfelt applauſe. Lord Somerville then read the report of the judges upon the premiums offered laſt year to ſhepherds, by which it appeared, that Charles Pain, ſhepherd to Mr. John Ellman, attended 589 South Down Ewes, who brought 701 lambs, 19 only of which died; that John Holland, the Duke of Bedford's ſhepherd, on his Park farm, ſuperintended 400 South Down ewes, which brought 472 lambs, out of which only 11 died: and, that Charles Pain was entitled to the firſt prize, and John Holland to the ſecond prize. His Lordſhip, in delivering the ſame, paid the juſtly-merited compliments to theſe uſeful though humble ſervants; and then gave "Sir Joſeph Banks, and thanks for his able Treatiſe on the Mildew in Wheat." Sir Joſeph, after thanking the company, ſtated, that he had printed and given away 500 copies of the book and plates alluded to, but claimed no copy-right which ſhould prevent its being copied into the periodical publications or otherwiſe. This was loudly and juſtly applauded. His Lordſhip then gave "The Judges of the Shew;" and proceeded to explain the new premiums and alterations in the conditions for his next year's ſhew, "That the oxen were not to be taken from the team and put to fatten ſo ſoon by ſome days as heretofore, by which the period of fattening would be reduced to 9 months." His Lordſhip then announced a new premium of a cup, value 10 pounds, for rearing the greateſt number of pure Merino lambs, exceeding 50; and expatiated on the great national utility of this breed of ſheep. His Lordſhip then mentioned the ſtrong evidence produced by Mr. Billingſby and himſelf, in favour of ox labour, by ſtating that Mr. B. had ploughed laſt year 530 acres of land with 6 oxen, and that 12 oxen of his own, four and five years old (2 of which had been that day exhibited) had ploughed 1000 acres of land in one year. The Duke of Bedford's printed propoſals for his ſheep-ſhearing, to commence the 17th June next, were circulated; and Lord Somerville read the Earl of Bridgewater's propoſals for a ploughing match at his ſeat at Aſhbridge in July or Auguſt next.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Seſſion of the French Legiſlative Body was cloſed on the 6th, when M. de Segur took a view of the buſineſs they had paſſed through. In the courſe of his ſpeech, he alluded to the excellent ſtate of the finances, to the new conſcription, and to the pacific overture to this country. Upon the conſcript law he made the following remarks:—"While amongſt our enemy every thing is in a ſtate of fermentation and agitation, you have proved, by a law upon the conſcription, that we do not ſtand in need of freſh efforts; and this new law differs only from the laſt by a more juſt and moderate diſtribution relative to our coaſts, and maritime departments." Upon the pacific overtures, he ſaid, "It was at the moment in which a warrior, almoſt always favoured by fortune, might ſo naturally have promiſed to himſelf freſh laurels, that, ſilencing his paſſions, Napoleon modeſtly propoſed peace to our enemies. If blood muſt flow upon the earth and ſea, his letter for ever abſolves us, and throws all reſponſibility upon that Government which would prolong its effuſion."

The Deputies of Hamburgh and Lubeck have returned from attending the Coronation at Paris. Their audience of leave of Buonaparte is ſtated to have been marked with inſult, both to them and to their Governments.

Buonaparte, when he complained to Count Cobentzel of the Auſtrian Cordon, is ſaid to have uſed theſe words:—"Beware! it ſhall no longer be Straſburgh—but it ſhall be Augſburgh, Salzburgh, and Vienna."

From a late *Moniteur*, containing the accounts of the Treaſury for the year 12, it appears, that the expences of the Government of France amounted to 815,800,837

815,800,327 francs, or about 34,000,000 l. sterling. The receipts are stated, as amounting to 812,097,064 francs, leaving only a deficit of 130,000 l. British money. After the direct taxes, and an item of "divers products," the most productive source appears to be that of extraordinary and exterior receipts, which amount to 141,176,023 francs, almost six millions sterling. There is, however, no doubt that these accounts are fallacious; as the expences of the Emperor's household are only estimated at 200,000 l. sterling.

Madame Buonaparte has failed in her endeavours to effect a reconciliation between her sons Napoleon and Lucien: she has, however, interested the Pope and Talleyrand on the occasion, and much is expected from their interference.

Talleyrand is stated to have interceded for Jerome likewise, and to have formed a project for the establishment of these Princes in Spain and Portugal.

General Brune has arrived in Paris from Constantinople.

English Prisoners at Verdun.—A very embarrassing dilemma has occurred to several persons and families confined as prisoners at Verdun. Shortly after these travellers were shut up in that town, they applied to the French Government for permission to erect or hire an edifice for a Protestant chapel; where they attended Divine Service, and where various marriages have been celebrated, from some of which children have been born. In consequence of these events, the state of much property in possession and reversion is affected in this country; and the persons in remainder contest the validity of these marriages, upon the ground of their not having been performed according either to the law of England (the chapel not being consecrated, nor the clergyman ordained), or to the laws of France.

HOLLAND.

Buonaparte has transmitted orders to the Hague, for the seizure of all merchandizes (except those of the Porte and the Levant) which come from places where there are no French Commissaries.

The Dutch State Directory, whose conduct was so severely censured in the speeches lately published of Messrs. Van Hasselt and Van Wyngaarden, have addressed a long note upon the subject to the Legislative Body. This note, which is couched in the most moderate terms, complains not so much of the speeches of the two members, as of the publication of them. It acknowledges that the Extraordinary Contributions and Imposts with which the inhabitants of Holland have been for so many years and are still loaded, are very heavy and almost intolerable; but adds, that a concurrence of the most fatal circumstances, and the consequences of the most disastrous wars in which the state has been involved, render them unavoidably necessary. The Directory then proceed to insist, that Messrs. Van Hasselt and Van Wyngaarden shall be summoned before the Legislature, and required to state distinctly their accusations against the Directory, in order that the latter may be punished, if they are guilty. The note concludes with stating, "that, if these gentlemen do not come forward and substantiate their charges, the Directory will be obliged (far from ranking them with the true friends of the country, without whose disinterested zeal and co-operation all endeavours to save it would since have proved fruitless), to consider them as belonging to that class of men, who, far from loving their country, prefer, on the contrary, listening to their own passions and private views, rather to increase the public danger, by their hazarded, unproved, and undefined accusations and indications, under the mask of love to their country, and of zeal for the good of the people, than to contribute, by an honest co-operation, to its welfare, and thus to recover their country, by joint exertions with those to whom it is really dear, from the brink of ruin."

Buonaparte has prescribed a new Constitution for Holland; by which the Legislative Body is to be new-modelled, and the ancient title of "*Their High Mightinesses*" restored to it. Of the "*High and Mighty Lords*," there are to be 19; and the Executive Power is to be vested in the hands of the *Pensionary*. Schimmelpenninck is the person appointed to fill this latter situation. He is to have a Council of State; the fleets and armies are to be at his disposal; he is charged with the supreme police, and is to have the sole direction of the Treasury. Their High Mightinesses, in whose name he is to act, may approve or reject his plans, but they must not alter them. The *Grand Pensionary* is to be elected for five years; the period, however, of the first five years is not to commence till after Peace is concluded with England.

ITALY.

A Letter from Rome, dated February 9, states, that during the preceding week the entire of the lower parts of the city was inundated by the overflowing of the Tiber; in many of the streets the water was twelve feet deep, and the inhabitants derived their necessary supplies by means of boats: fifty or sixty persons are stated to have perished.

It is now thought that the Sovereignty of Lombardy is to be vested in Buonaparte himself, instead of his brother Joseph;

ſeph; this having been his original intention; though diſguiſed, to ſuit "exiſting circumſtances."

The French army in Italy has, within the preſent year, been reinforced by 20,000 men from France, the greater part of whom have entered Italy by the way of Mount Cenis.

On the 13th and 14th of Feb. ſixteen hundred chaſſeurs and grenadiers, of the Imperial Guard, marched from Lyons for Italy; 600 of the Italians followed the day after, and the gendarmes, mamelukes, and cavalry, were to take the ſame route on the three ſucceeding days.

On the 22d of February, orders had been received at Mantua to prepare for the reception of ſix freſh battalions of infantry, and a regiment of horſe, and to provide accommodation for an uncommonly large ſtaff.

Letters from Genoa of the 21ſt ult. ſtate, that in the courſe of the preſent month another 74 gun ſhip is to be fitted out in that harbour. Buonaparte wiſhes to reſtore the former flouriſhing ſtate of the Genoeſe, particularly in the Mediterranean. It is even ſuppoſed, that, after the kingdom of Lombardy ſhall have been re-eſtabliſhed for ſome time, the Genoeſe will be made to ſolicit their union with the revived kingdom, which has no ſeaports. It is ſaid to be determined, that the Dutchies of Parma and Guaſtalla are to be united with Lombardy; and were Genoa added to it, a new maritime power would by theſe means be created in Italy.

Private accounts from Naples give the moſt affliſting repreſentations of that country, in conſequence of the preſence of the French troops, and their unvarying attendants, Rapine and Oppreſſion.—Another body of this banditti was, according to the laſt letters, on its route through Etruria into Naples. The King of Naples had retired to Caſerta, whither the Queen was preparing to follow. His Majeſty had ordered his ſeveral fortreſſes to be abundantly ſupplied with proviſions and ſtores, and the garriſons in numerous inſtances to be augmented. General St. Cyr had made the moſt angry repreſentations on the occaſion; and the French Commercial Agent had ſent his family to Rome; from which circumſtance it was apprehended that hoſtilities were intended. The Ruſſian ſhips of war continued in the bay, but had not any troops on board. Several diſaffected Neapolitans have been taken into cuſtody.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

General Laſnes is to command the French army about to be formed on the Spaniſh frontiers, for the profeſſed purpoſe of aiding in the ſiege of Gibraltar. The real object, however, of ſending French troops into Spain is probably to take from that Government even the ſhadow of independence. A military agent has been ſent from Madrid to Paris, to arrange and combine the intended operations of this Gallo-Spaniſh army; and a ſimilar agent is to be ſent from Paris to Madrid.

It appears that a dreadful gale at Gibraltar on the 20th January deſtroyed, in the New Mole and King's Baſtion, upwards of twelve ſquare-rigged veſſels, and did conſiderable damage to many others. Five valuable prizes were driven aſhore in the New Mole, and an Engliſh and Swediſh brig and a Greek polacre completely wrecked. The Mole is, in ſhort, almoſt blocked up by the fragments, and the damage is eſtimated at 200,000l. A tranſport, with 300 of the 57th regiment, had her ſtern beat in; and to prevent her from foundering, the troops were obliged to encounter the danger of putting aſhore during the ſtorm, leaving behind them all their arms and baggage. They, however, gained the land in ſafety. On the 30th, another ſtorm occurred, in which 16 veſſels were totally loſt, and many others damaged.

Some Engliſhmen at Barcelona, including Mr. Gilbert the Conſul, have been ſent to priſon, charged with holding communication with the Britiſh ſquadron off the coaſt.

The Spaniſh lines continue to increaſe before the garriſon of Gibraltar.

Portugal is ſtated to have purchaſed, with the concurrence of England, the ſufferance of France to remain neutral in the war, by a yearly ſubſidy of ſix millions of cruſades.

PRUSSIA.

Pruſſia is ſtated to have offered to mediate between Ruſſia and France; and to have been anſwered by the former, that the ſtate of her engagements with England was ſuch, that ſhe could not treat but in conjunction with that power.

GERMANY.

A Turkiſh Courier paſſed through Vienna on the 2nd inſt. for Paris, with orders of recal to the Ottoman Ambaſſador in France.

The head-quarters of the Auſtrian army on the frontiers of Tyrol are fixed at Rovoredo.

RUSSIA.

The definitive anſwer of the Ruſſian Cabinet to a letter addreſſed by Buonaparte to the Emperor, propoſing a negociation, was conveyed to Berlin by the Baron Winzengerode, ſoon after M. Novoſilizoff left Peterſburgh: it is ſaid to ſtate, that "His Imperial Majeſty could not enter into any partial or ſeparate negociations; but would willingly aſſent to

the establishment of a general Congress, at which the general state of Europe might be discussed, and its security and independence more effectually provided for."

Accounts from Vienna announce a general movement of the Russian troops in Podolia. A column of 15,000 men had marched from the neighbourhood of Braclaw to Yarolick, whence they were to proceed down the Niester; and transports were assembled at Ockzacow for their conveyance to the Mediterranean. Another body of troops had arrived at Markunka, probably with the same destination; and a third, consisting of twelve regiments, in the Ukraine, had early in February received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at 24 hours notice. In fact, the whole of the forces in this province are now under similar orders. The corps stationed at Braclaw, Kaminiec, Josniow and Kiow, have lately received very considerable reinforcements; and a camp, which Limberg letters say is to comprise 100,000 men, is to be formed on the borders of Galicia as early as the season will admit.—The most active measures are taken to enable the Russian armies in Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Lithuania, to take the field early in the spring. Extensive depots of provisions and stores have been formed, and every thing indicates that Russia will shortly assume a decided part in the war.

The Emperor of Russia has restricted the invitation which he gave generally to foreigners desirous of settling in his dominions, to such as are married, and possess property to the amount of nearly 40l.

The Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) is to pass the summer at Mittau.

SWEDEN.

An article from Frankfort of the 13th, in allusion to the negotiations between the Swedish and Prussian Courts, says, "The Court of Prussia having declared, that in case Sweden should conclude a subsidiary treaty with England, the Prussian forces would occupy Swedish Pomerania; the Swedish Minister at Berlin transmitted upon this subject a letter, written in his Sovereign's own hand, to the Prussian Minister. In that letter his Swedish Majesty declares that he did not think himself forced to give any account to other Powers of the alliances which he might think proper to conclude: that, in case any foreign troops should enter his territories, they should be treated as enemies; and that he should claim the assistance of the Russian auxiliary troops, conformably to the treaty with Russia of Oct. 29, 1799.

DENMARK.

The French have surrounded the neutral city of Lubeck with an army of 3000 men, and demanded an immediate loan of 500,000 marks. The inhabitants had not consented at the date of the last accounts.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople says, "The conduct of General Brune, preceding his departure from hence, subjected both himself and his Government to the greatest contempt. After repeatedly announcing his attention to set off, and as often seizing petty pretences to justify his stay, in the hope that the fears of the Porte would induce the required recognition of the new Emperor, he left Pera on the 13th December, but halted at Kathana, at the end of the harbour of Constantinople, where he continued, in expectation of some overture from the Government, till the 22d, when he proceeded on his journey by land to Vienna."

Every exertion is making by the Porte to place the army and navy on the best footing, and to provide for the regular pay of both. The navy is to be new modelled, on the plan of that of England.

The regular seamen are to be augmented to 15,000; and when not on immediate duty they are to be lodged in barracks now fitting up for them in the castle of Serai.

ASIA.

Captain Surridge, of the Navy, has brought dispatches from Admiral Rainier, giving an account of two distinct actions having been fought, in the Indian seas, between the Centurion, of 50 guns, Capt. Lind, and the French ship Marengo, of 84 guns, under the immediate command of Admiral Linois, assisted by a large frigate; both of which the British ship most gallantly beat off.

Intelligence has also been received of the retreat of a detachment of the British army in India, under Lieut.-col. Monson. The particulars of this march are contained in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 2d of October last, and are, in substance, as follows:—

The Lieut.-col. after the capture of Hinglaiz Ghur* advanced, with a view of communicating and co-operating with Col. Murray, who was on his march from Guzarat, to attack the capital of Holkar's territories. But the detachment under the command of Col. Monson, which consisted of 3000 men, was perpetually harassed in its march by a superior enemy. His situation was aggravated by a want of supplies; by continued and heavy rains, which impeded his march, and rendered the conveyance of the guns almost impracticable; and lastly by treachery, some of his native officers having entered into a

* See p. 172.

a correſpondence with Holkar, in conſequence of which, in the midſt of his diſtreſſes, two companies from one of the battalions, and a large party of the Indoſtan Cavalry, deſerted him. Amid ſuch a complication of calamities, it is wonderful that a ſingle man belonging to the detachment eſcaped being made priſoners. After a march of above ſix weeks, however, Col. Monſon reached Agra; but ſo cloſely preſſed by the enemy, that the detachment was almoſt wholly diſperſed before the Colonel arrived there.—Our loſs in officers was 22.—The priſoners were treated with great inhumanity by Holkar, who mutilated moſt of them.

Col. Murray was ſucceſsful in his march againſt Holkar's capital, Indore, which ſurrendered without reſiſtance on the 26th of Auguſt.

A private letter of ſo late a date as the 9th of November, containing an account of operations ſubſequent to the diſaſtrous march of Col. Monſon, and the capture of Indore by Col. Murray, ſays—"The true ſtate of the caſe is, that not above 200, including officers, of Col. Monſon's army have come in, out of ſeven battalions. It is commonly reported, that Monſon's army was obliged to fall back for want of proviſions, which was no doubt the caſe: the enemy would not otherwiſe have been able to force his poſitions."

Letters from Bombay mention, that Lord Lake arrived at Matura on the 3d of October, where Holkar had for ſome time been poſted. A few days, however, before Lord Lake came up, Holkar ſent off his infantry and artillery to the Northward. He advanced twice with his cavalry, and engaged Lord Lake's forces, but our horſe put them to flight, without loſs. On the 7th of October, Lord Lake marched to attack the enemy. They were driven from their ground, and fled in all directions.

On the 25th of October, Col. Murray, who had been appriſed of Lord Lake's arrival at Matura on the 3d, had advanced to a camp diſtant nine coſs from Rutton, to the South-eaſt. It ſeems to be the plan of operation to hem in Holkar between theſe two diviſions of the Bengal and Bombay troops, thus marching againſt him from different poſitions.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer who was engaged in the late unfortunate action with Holkar, dated October 11, 1804:

"I am one of two Officers who were ſaved from a whole battalion—the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment is even worſe, one only of their officers having eſcaped, one battalion of the irregular horſe went over to the enemy at the beginning of the battle—a company of Sepoys were following its example, when a young lieutenant (I don't know his name) went up to the Zemindar (a Native Officer), and ſhot him through the heart; which ſo much ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the Sepoys, that they immediately altered their intention, and ſwore to follow the valiant lieutenant, which they afterwards did. Holkar is now in full force at Hindon, a place about 73 miles from Agra. The Commander in Chief with all the cavalry and the 76th regiment, left Cawnpore for Agra on the 4th September. All wheeled carriages on the line of march are forbid; they will have little, therefore, to impede them; they will have ſome tight marches, and I think it every way likely that they will give a good account of themſelves, to the diſcomfiture of the enemy."

The French have for ſome time kept up an intimate correſpondence with Holkar, which ſtrengthens the opinion that the Rochefort ſquadron is gone to India.—A letter lately received from Bombay ſays,—"Cruiſing on the Malabar coaſt in the Florenzo, we took a French chaſſe-maree, after a deſperate reſiſtance, in which the enemy experienced conſiderable loſs, without a life being loſt on our ſide. Small as this veſſel is, her capture may be of much importance. She was in all reſpects a ſmall man of war, and had been fitted for the purpoſe of landing three French officers, to endeavour to ſtir up the Mahratta Chieftains. They had been put on-ſhore before we fell-in with the veſſel, and ſhe was on her return with diſpatches, which were thrown overboard. Our captain ſent off expreſſes in all directions, by which the three officers and their diſpatches were caught at Poonah."

Some French officers from the Mauritius have ſucceeded in joining the ſtandard of Holkar. It appears, by letters from Cambay, that they landed in a ſmall veſſel on the coaſt of Cutch, in the Red Sea, and traverſed the borders of the deſart as far as Jelour, then taking an Eaſtern direction, they paſſed into the Mahratta territories above Dunderpoor, and continued their route towards Bundlecund, in the diſguiſe of private traders.

By letters from Bombay to the 9th Auguſt, we have advice that Holkar lately endeavoured to induce the Jeypour Rajah to betray the Britiſh officers in his ſervice, promiſing to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his antient dominions; but the Rajah diſmiſſed the propoſal with indignation. Holkar made like overtures to the Chieftains of Oude with ſimilar ſucceſs. He had, however, won to his intereſt a Zemindar of great popularity in the neighbourhood of Furruckabad, who aſſembled a new party in oppoſition to the Britiſh, but

but he was soon deserted, and obliged to seek safety in the Jungles. Holkar's emissaries appear to have proceeded to the Southward, and excited some disturbance among the Poligars, one of whom, in the neighbourhood of Dindigul, had taken the field, and committed great excesses; he had, however, been defeated by a detachment of Sepoys, and driven into the woods.

A letter from Calcutta, of the 8th September, contains the following intelligence:—"The American brig Washington left Mocca, on the West coast of Sumatra, on the 8th August.—This settlement had been captured by the Bombay frigate, Commodore Hayes, and the armed ship Lord Castlereagh. About 200 of the natives were killed, and a few of the English. The town was completely burned. All the guns, a large iron chest of dollars, and some other property, were carried off by the natives."

The late accounts from Ceylon represent the interior of the island to be distracted by internal divisions. The King of Candy, who had rendered himself odious by his cruelties, has imprisoned and mutilated several of the principal people of his dominions, and driven others, as the only means by which to avoid like treatment, into arms against him. He has fortified his palace, and strongly garrisoned it; but, suspicious of every one about him, he adds to his danger and embarrassments by daily murders. —Such was the anarchy and confusion in the vicinity of the capital at the date of these accounts, that the villages had become deserted, and the roads were rendered impassable by the bands of armed men who, advantaged by the weakness of the Government, plundered and destroyed all around them.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The American Judges have been tried and acquitted. There were 13 against them, and 11 for them: but the law required a majority of two-thirds to constitute a conviction.—The question of the Slave Trade has also been lost there, by a considerable majority.

The Revolutionaire frigate is stated, in letters from New York, to have received on-board specie to the amount of three million dollars; being the sum which America, by the treaty of 1794, agreed to pay in composition of the claims of British subjects to debts and property confiscated, chiefly in Virginia, previous to the American war. The Revolutionaire was to sail for Europe early in February.

The Chief Justice of Jamaica is, by a recent act of the Legislature of that island, allowed 4000 l. per annum in lieu of fees: these fees are still to be collected, but applied to the public service.

St. Domingo.—The New York *Daily Advertiser* of the 11th ult. states that the Blacks in St. Domingo were apprehensive that an attempt would be made by France to recover the possession of that island; in consequence of which, they were busily employed in fortifying the interior, and destroying the fortifications on the coast.

General Christophe.—The following account of this Chief is given in a late American Paper:—"Henry Christophe, General of the Division of the North, and Chancellor of State, is an English Negro, born in the island of St. Christopher, from whence he takes his name. He is a large, stout fellow, not of the very blackest hue, and rather handsome. His eye is acute and penetrating, and his countenance is somewhat engaging. He appears to be about forty years of age, is very polite; is able to write and read—*(a rare qualification for a Counsellor of State)*—and is possessed of understanding and of cunning. He is of a very ferocious disposition, and exercises so much severity over his inferiors, that they are in perfect dread of him. Notwithstanding this, he is looked upon as the next man to Dessalines, and in all probability will succeed him in the chief command.—He is never heard to speak a word of English, but always converses with Englishmen or Americans through an interpreter. His policy in this is, that he does not wish to be thought a foreigner. —Before the revolution, he kept a dram-shop at the Cape. He then turned privateer's-man, and cruized out of the island in French privateers. From thence he went on-shore, and procured some low commission in the Brigand army; he was afterwards promoted to a Captaincy; then made commandant of the place, and, finally, arrived at the rank he now holds. His wife is a diminutive wretch, horribly ugly.—Christophe seldom appears in the streets but on horseback. He dresses very elegantly, and rides a handsome horse, richly caparisoned, and always rides at a fast gallop, accompanied by a guard of dragoons and his Aid-de-Camp."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*** After all the prejudices that have been artfully fomented against the practice of Vaccination, and all the arguments that have been used against its adoption; the most demonstrative proof of its efficacy will be found in the two following undoubtedly authentic Reports.

1. REPORT *by the* GOVERNORS *of the* ORIGINAL VACCINE POCK INSTITUTION.

Resolved—That it appears, from the numerous Reports that have been transmitted or attested by the Members of the Medical Establishment from abroad, from our

our own country, and from their own experience, that the proportion of failures in the Cow Pock Inoculation to give security againſt the Small Pox, which have been publiſhed, does not amount to more than 30 out of 250,000 vaccinated perſons.—That it does not appear, on examination of the publiſhed Reports of theſe failures, and from the inveſtigation of many of them by the Medical Eſtabliſhment of this Inſtitution, that ten have been ſubſtantiated by admiſſible and adequate evidence.—That it ſeems more than probable, that all or many even of the admitted caſes of failure, according to the evidence produced, are liable to the deceptions; and, on the ſame grounds as in the aſſerted caſes of the occurrence of the Small Pox, ſubſequent to the Small Pox.—That, conſidering that the Cow Pock Inoculation has been the practice of producing an affection which practitioners, in the firſt inſtances, in general had not previouſly ſeen, and the hiſtory of which was ſo little known, and conſidering the greater deceptions than in the Small Pox Inoculation, to which Inoculators were expoſed, it was to have been expected that a much greater proportion of ſuppoſed failures would have occurred.—That it does not appear that a ſingle inſtance has occurred of Small Pox, ſubſequent to the Cow Pock, during more than five years practice at this Inſtitution; for, on inquiry, two inſtances, which were ſaid to be ſuch, were found to be inadmiſſible caſes, viz. one of them on account of the ſuppoſed Cow Pock preceding being only a local affection; and in the other, it was only proved that there was a local affection from the Variolous Inoculation.—That the numerous inſtances of expoſure of Vaccinated perſons to the Small Pox, ſince the commencement of the practice in January 1799, and likewiſe of repeated Re-inoculation with Small Pox matter at this Inſtitution, which have been communicated, eſtabliſh the fact, "That a perſon who has really gone through the Cow Pock is incapable of the Small Pox, on as firm ground as the fact of Variolous Inoculation giving ſecurity againſt the Small Pox."—That, conſidering the novelty of the practice of Vaccine Inoculation, and that it has not been performed, in many inſtances, after ſuch a mode as might give the greateſt chance of ſecurity, it is adviſeable to take precautionary meaſures with many who have been inoculated, or who ſhall hereafter undergo the practice in future. That the teſts of patients who have been inoculated being ſecure, are, expoſure to effluvia and contact with perſons in the Small Pox; Inoculation with Small Pox matter; and Re-inoculation with Vaccine matter. But, for reaſons ſet forth in a Memoir read at the quarterly-meeting by Dr. Pearſon, the repetition of Re-inoculation with Vaccine matter is a preferable teſt; for it does not appear, from abundant evidence brought forward by the experience of Dr. Pearſon, that a perſon who has gone through the Cow Pock is ſuſceptible of it a ſecond time.—That ſuch practitioners as are deſirous of ſeeing proofs of the propoſition laſt ſtated, "That a ſecond Inoculation for the Cow Pock is an equally deciſive teſt of the queſtion of the ſuſceptibility of a Vaccinated perſon to take the Small Pox, as Inoculation with Variolous matter" be invited to attend at the Inſtitution for that purpoſe.—And that, although it is probable, from the amount of the deaths by the Small Pox, in the Bills of Mortality in two preceding years, viz. in 1803 of 1202, and in 1804 of 622, that the proportion of deaths by that diſeaſe had been diminiſhed by Vaccine Inoculation; yet it does not appear juſtifiable to draw this concluſion poſitively at preſent; becauſe, in former years, previouſly to the new practice, even a ſtill ſmaller proportion of deaths occurred by Small Pox, viz. in 1795, there were 1010; in 1797, there were only 522; and in 1799, there were 1111; and, therefore, that it will require at leaſt five ſucceſſive years of the Vaccine practice to draw a juſt inference.

2. REPORT *of the* BOARD *of* DIRECTORS *and* MEDICAL COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY *for the* EXTERMINATION *of the* SMALL POX, *to the* ANNUAL GENERAL COURT, *March* 6.

In reviewing the ſtate and progreſs of this Society for the paſt year, and the principal occurrences relative to Vaccine Inoculation, your Board of Directors and Medical Council have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the cauſe they have eſpouſed, and to perſevere in the undertaking in which they have engaged. It was not to be expected, that the moſt formidable and univerſal diſeaſe known to mankind could be exterminated, without encountering many difficulties; but it is to be lamented, that prejudice againſt one of the greateſt bleſſings vouchſafed to man ſhould form the chief of theſe difficulties. That the Jennerian Inoculation, when properly adminiſtered, is, generally ſpeaking, a perfect ſecurity againſt the Small Pox, we are now enabled to prove by a prodigious maſs of evidence, in almoſt every part of the world. It is not in Great Britain alone that its efficacy is atteſted in thouſands of inſtances; it is no leſs acknowledged and adopted by our enemies than by our friends. There is not a country in Europe which has not borne teſtimony to the merits of this great Diſcovery. It is pervading with ſucceſs the immenſe

immenſe population of Aſia, penetrating the regions of Africa, and is cordially embraced by the Indians of America. If this concurrent opinion of an applauding and grateful world be not ſufficient to ſatisfy the doubts of every one, then we fear that no evidence will be ſufficient. Should there be rare exceptions to the efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation, it is nothing more than the Inoculation of the Small Pox is ſubject to. We are entitled alſo to appeal to the extraordinary diminution of Deaths by Small Pox in the Metropolis ſince the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation. Theſe in 1804 were only 622, whereas the annual average of deaths within the Bills of Mortality for 50 years has been 2018. The deaths by Small Pox ſtill continue low, only 42 perſons having died within the Bills of Mortality in the laſt two months.

The number of perſons inoculated at the Stations of the Society ſince the laſt Annual Report is 6924, the total amount being 12,611 ſince the Inſtitution of the Society in 1803. 16,236 Charges of Vaccine Matter have been furniſhed ſince the laſt Annual Report, from the Central Houſe, free of expence, to applicants in moſt parts of the United Kingdom, and in Foreign Places; excluſive of a conſiderable ſupply from the other ſtations. This gratuitous diffuſion of Vaccine Virus has been a principal means of ſpreading the Vaccine Inoculation throughout the Britiſh Empire, and the World.

It is with much pleaſure that we are enabled to announce the eſtabliſhment of Jennerian Societies for the counties of Suſſex and Somerſet with the moſt reſpectable ſupport, and which are likely to be of the greateſt utility. It is very deſirable that ſimilar inſtitutions ſhould be ſet on foot in every city and county of the United Kingdom, as the moſt effectual, if not the only, adequate means of exterminating the Small Pox. We have alſo to notice the formation of a like inſtitution in Dublin, under the immediate patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Vaccine Inſtitution of Edinburgh, aſſiſted by the patriotic co-operation of the Clergy of Scotland; both which inſtitutions promiſe to be extremely beneficial to thoſe populous parts of the United Kingdom. Neither can we omit to obſerve the great exertions which have been made in the Britiſh dominions in India, under the auſpices of Marquis Welleſley the Governor General, and others. Returns have been communicated to this Society from that quarter, of no leſs a number than 193,840 perſons who have undertaken Vaccine Inoculation in Madras, without the concurrence of any caſualty. Humanity and Benevolence are of all countries, and ſtrangers to National hoſtility: and therefore we rejoice to learn (and hope it will ſtimulate our own Countrymen), that the exertions of the French Nation have been extraordinary in promoting Vaccine Inoculation, particularly in Paris, where a Society is formed which has Inoculated 60,000 perſons in the laſt three months.

On a retroſpect of the ſtate and beneficial effects of this Inſtitution, it having ſo extenſively promoted a diſcovery deeply intereſting to mankind, we feel greatly encouraged to perſevere in our exertions; truſting that the Society will continue to meet with that ſupport from a Britiſh Publick, which is juſtly due to ſo important an undertaking, whether conſidered as a private benefit or a public good.

Thurſday, February 23.

This day was appointed for the confirmation of the election of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Biſhop of Norwich, to the See of Canterbury. The ceremony took place at Bow-church, Cheapſide. Soon after ten o'clock, the Commiſſioners under the Great Seal, the Biſhops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Chichester, Cheſter, and Rocheſter, the Archbiſhop elect, Sir W. Wynne, and Sir W. Scott, Chancellors of the Province of Canterbury; Sir John Nichol, the King's Advocate General; Dr. Lawrence, and twelve other learned Doctors, and about as many Proctors, in their full robes, aſſembled in the veſtry-room. As ſoon as the proceſſion entered the church, a grand performance on the organ commenced; after which was read part of the morning ſervice; the Commiſſioners then left their pews, and took their ſeats round a table in the middle aile. The Biſhop of Winchester, as Preſident, in an arm chair, with his back to the altar, read the appointment of the Commiſſion under the Great Seal, and ſeveral other documents. Sir W. Scott then preſented himſelf at the foot of the table, and ſaid,

"I attend as Proxy for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and preſent to your Grace a certificate of your being elected to be Archbiſhop and Paſtor of the ſaid See, and pray that your Grace will be pleaſed to give your conſent to the ſaid election."

After ſome ceremonial forms being gone through by the officers of the Court, the Archbiſhop elect made the following declaration in a loud voice:

"In the name of God, Amen: I, Charles Manners Sutton, by Divine permiſſion, Biſhop of Norwich, regularly and lawfully named and elected Archbiſhop and Paſtor of the Cathedral and Metropolitical

political Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, and to accept of ſuch election of myſelf and my perſon, ſo, as is aſſigned made and celebrated, on the part and behalf of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the ſaid Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, earneſtly requeſted and entreated, truſting in the clemency of Almighty God, do accept of ſuch election of myſelf and my perſon, ſo as is premiſed made and celebrated, to the honour of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt; and do give my aſſent and conſent, in this writing, to the ſaid election, being once and again aſked and entreated thereto."

Sir W. Scott then prayed that their Lordſhips would be pleaſed to take upon them the duty of the Confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the ſaid Letters Patent, and the exigency of the law: in anſwer to which the Biſhop of Winchester replied, in the name of himſelf and his Reverend Brethren, "In obedience to the command of the Sovereign, they would take upon them the duty of the Confirmation;" and accordingly decreed that William Moore, eſq. be their actuary in this behalf.

Sir W. Scott then preſented to their Lordſhips the Archbiſhop, and ſaid,

"I do hereby judicially produce his Lordſhip."

And, as Proctor for the Dean and Chapter, exhibited a mandate, with a certificate thereupon endorſed, touching the execution of the ſaid mandate againſt all and ſingular oppoſers; and prayed they might be publicly called.

The Biſhop of Winchester gave directions that the oppoſers ſhould be called; which was done in a loud voice by the Officer of the Court, in the body of the church; but no one anſwering, the buſineſs proceeded without interruption.

His Grace then preſented himſelf at the foot of the table, and kneeling, adminiſtered to himſelf three oaths; viz. A diſavowal of any belief in Popery, or the power of the Pope; his firm belief in the Holy Scriptures; and his declaration, faithfully to preſide over the See to which he had been elected.

Several other documents were then read; and Sir W. Scott prayed a public inſtrument, and letters teſtimonial to be made out, touching and concerning the confirmation, which were decreed.

The proceſſion then returned to the veſtry in the ſame order as they came, during which time, a grand piece of muſick was played upon the organ.

Wedneſday, Feb. 27.

This day, about 2 o'clock, as a groom belonging to Sir Thomas Ramſden was exerciſing a horſe upon Conſtitution-hill, the animal ſuddenly took fright, and ran away moſt furiouſly with his rider into St. James's Park, where meeting the carriage of Sir F. Millman, about half way between the Queen's houſe and the Stable-yard gate, the groom being totally unable to govern or direct his courſe, the animal ran with all his force between the horſes in Sir Francis's carriage. A cannon ball could not have occaſioned more ſudden deſtruction. The animal fell with the ſhock, and his rider was thrown to the ground with great violence. One of the horſes in the carriage was knocked down, and the pole of the carriage was broken. The coachman was forced off his box, and fell under the coach, but received not much injury, as the wheels did not paſs over him; one of them juſt grazed his head. It is with extreme concern we add, that, by a violent ſwing of the carriage, occaſioned by the impetus of Sir Thomas Ramſden's horſe, in colliſion with the two horſes in the carriage, and their violent motion when ſtruggling together, Sir Francis Millman's head was forced through one of the front windows, the glaſs of which cut his forehead and other parts of his face, in ſeveral places, in a moſt ſhocking manner. We underſtand his ancles were alſo ſprained ſeverely. The horſes being ſoon diſengaged from their affailant, and the coachman replaced upon the box, Sir Francis drove home with all poſſible ſpeed, and ſurgical aſſiſtance was immediately called in.

Wedneſday, March 20.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MORICE, *v.* THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

This was an appeal by the Defendant againſt the decree of the Maſter of the Rolls, under the following circumſtances: The late Mrs. Ann Cracherode, by her laſt will and teſtament, after a variety of other bequeſts, deviſed the reſidue of her large property, amounting nearly to 30,000 l. to the Biſhop of Durham, in truſt, "to be applied in acts of benevolence and liberality." The Biſhop accordingly applied the intereſt of that reſidue in ſuch acts of charity as he conſidered to be comprehended in the words of the will, and the intent of the teſtatrix. The Plaintiff, as the next of kin to the deceaſed, filed a bill in this Court for the recovery of that reſidue; and the Maſter of the Rolls being of opinion that the true intent and meaning of the teſtatrix was not ſufficiently expreſſed in the words of the will, and that the words "benevolence and liberality," without any farther explanation, bore an indefinite ſignification, not ſufficient to create a truſt for any ſpecific purpoſe in the Biſhop; his Honour decreed, that the property ſhould go to the Plaintiff, as next of kin. From this decree the Defendant

fendant appealed; and the cauſe came on to be heard on Monday the 15th, before the Chancellor, when it underwent a very long and able diſcuſſion, by the Attorney General, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Martin, for the Appellant; and Meſſrs. Romilly and Bell, for the Reſpondent; in the courſe of which, much legal argument and logical reaſoning were diſplayed by the Learned Counſel on each ſide, upon the queſtion, whether the words "acts of benevolence and liberality" could be conſidered as meaning "acts of charity?" For this purpoſe, authorities from Holy Writ, from Cicero, Dr. Paley, the Statute of Elizabeth, and a number of decided caſes, were cited. The Lord Chancellor, after commenting on the whole of the caſe, conſidered that the words of the will were too indefinite, too vague, and too uncertain, to create a truſt in the Biſhop of Durham; and, therefore, he was of opinion, that the decree ſhould be affirmed.

This day Mr. Phillip's Auction-room, New Bond-ſtreet, was crowded with nobility and perſons of diſtinction. After the ſale of ſeveral choice lots of china, ſtatues, &c. Mr. Phillips ſtated the conditions of ſale of the elegant houſe and furniture, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, belonging to Mr. Robert Heathcote. The auctioneer referred to the printed particulars, which were in the hands of the company, for the minute deſcription of this elegant manſion, held under a leaſe from Earl Berkeley, for an unexpired term of 39 years, at a ground rent of 11 l. 7 s. 6 d.; and, he ſtated, that the coſt to Mr. Heathcote had been as follows: For the leaſe, 6000 l.; to Mr. Cundy, the architect, whoſe taſte and judgment had been ſo conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the new arrangement and fitting-up of the houſe, and particularly in the erection of the new and ſuperb library, &c. 6551 l.; to Meſſrs. Marſhall and Co. upholſterers, for furniſhing, 6020 l; for looking-glaſſes, 1500 l.; for chandeliers, 482 l.; to the artiſt, for painting and decorating the Egyptian-hall, 510 l.; and for ſtores and ſundry fixtures, 200 l.; making together a ſum of 21,263 l.; for which expenditure, he was ready to produce the bills, ſhould the purchaſer deſire it. After ſtating, that every article in Mr. Heathcote's houſe at preſent, except plate, jewels, linen, books, pictures, wines, china, glaſs-ware, and apparel, would go to the purchaſer, the biddings commenced with 8000 guineas, on which ſeveral advances were made from different parts of the room, till they got up to 10,000 l. when the conteſt lay entirely between two gentlemen, who were rather tardy in their advances of 50 and 100 guineas at a time, till at length it was knocked down, at *twelve thouſand guineas*, to P. Phillips, eſq.

Country News.

Feb. 15. The female ſervant of a farmer at *Fundenhall*, Norfolk, having lighted a fire in a heater ſtove, in which her maſter had incautiouſly placed a canniſter full of gunpowder to dry, an exploſion took place, which killed the poor woman on the ſpot, and did conſiderable damage to the houſe.

As a perſon of the name of Carter was returning, with his wife and another perſon named Burridge, in a cart, from *Wiſbech* to *Emneth*, the horſe, on leaving the town, got out of the road, and overturned the cart into the new Canal, by which Meſſrs. Carter and Burridge were drowned.

A poor man, 75 years of age, reſiding in *Caſtle-Cary*, lately ſtrangled himſelf in his apartment. He was ſo determined on the commiſſion of ſuicide, that, ſitting on the bedſtead, and fixing the cord round his neck, he forcibly bent himſelf forward, and ſo continued till he expired. His wife, who has for many years been confined to her bed, was in the room, and knew nothing of the tranſaction till he was dead.

Lately, a fine youth, aged 17, ſon of Mr. A. Staffurth, a maltſter, near *Ramſey*, Huntingdon, on turning round the malt, had his head forced between the mill yoke and the wall, by which it was cruſhed to pieces.

Feb. 28. The tunnel through *Blifworth Hill*, near Northampton, was this day completed. This tunnel is nearly two miles in length, and has been one of the greateſt difficulties the Grand Junction Canal have had to ſurmount, in executing their national undertakings. It opens a direct intercourſe with the metropolis, by inland navigation, from the Northern, North-eaſtern, North-weſtern, and Midland canals and manufactories.

March 20. A piece of freehold land about 18 yards ſquare, ſituated in Widemarſh-ſtreet, *Hertford*, was lately ſold by auction for the amazing ſum of 242 l. being at the rate of 31. 10s. the ſquare yard, and nearly 26,700 l. *per* acre.

March 21. This afternoon, as the boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Antelope was coming to the jetty at *Yarmouth*, ſhe upſet, and out of eleven men who were in her, five were drowned, within 100 yards of the ſhore. The mother of one of the unfortunate ſufferers had come 60 miles to ſee him, and was on the jetty when he was drowned.

A new ſtreet is about to be built at *Yarmouth*, by public ſubſcription. It will lead from the bridge to the market, and afford a ſhorter paſſage for carriages.

Gazette

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. RIGHT Rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, biſhop of Norwich, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected archbiſhop of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Moore, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 5. Sir John Colpoys, K.B. and admiral of the Blue, appointed treaſurer and receiver-general of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, *vice* Capt. Jervis, dec.—Right Hon. William Hay, Earl of Erroll, appointed knight-marſhal of Scotland, *vice* Sir Robert Laurie, dec.

St James's, Feb. 20. Vicary Gibbs, eſq. his Majeſty's ſolicitor-general, knighted.

Queen's palace, Feb. 21. The Moſt Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council.

Queen's palace, Feb. 21. His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to appoint John Lloyd Williams, of Gwernan, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Cardigan, inſtead of Henry Greſwold Lewis, of Llwyngrewis, eſq. John Hill Harries, of Preſkelly, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Pembroke, inſtead of George Harris, of Preſkelly, eſq. Charles Rogers, of Stannage, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Radnor, inſtead of Thomas Grove, of Cwm Elian, eſq.—And his Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to make the following amendments upon the Roll: Derbyſhire, William Bagſhaw, to be William Chambers Bagſhaw, of the Oakes, eſq. Norfolk, William Moſeley, to be John Moſeley, of Toſts, eſq. Yorkſhire, Henry Fane Chomley, to be Henry Chomley, of Houſeham, eſq.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 22. Edward Thornton, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Circle of Lower Saxony, and reſident with the Hans Towns.

Whitehall, Feb 23. The Hon. and Rev. E. Legge, LL.B. appointed dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal in the Caſtle of Windſor, dean of Wolverhampton, and regiſtrar of the Knights of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter thereunto annexed, *vice* Dr. Sutton, biſhop of Norwich, tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury.—The Hon. and Rev. J. Marſham, D. D. appointed prebendary of his Majeſty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Caſtle of Windſor, *vice* Legge, reſigned.

Dublin caſtle Feb. 23, Rev. John-George Beresford, commonly called Lord John-George Beresford, dean of St. Macartin's, Clogher, promoted to the biſhoprick of Cork and Roſs, *vice* Dr. Thomas Stopford, dec.—Rev. Richard Bagwell, M. A. promoted to the deanry of the cathedral church of St. Macartin's, Clogher, *vice* Beresford, reſigned.

Downing-ſtreet, March 1. Lord Henry Stuart, appointed his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Elector of Wirtemberg; the Hon. William Hill, envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Circle of Franconia; the Hon. John King, ſecretary of legation to the Elector of Wirtemberg; Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq. ſecretary of legation to the King of Sweden; and Andrew Allen, jun. eſq. conſul for the States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut.

Queen's palace, March 7. His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to appoint Bagot Read, of Penyrhillan, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Montgomery, inſtead of William Owen, of Bryngwin, eſq. and Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Erbiſtock, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Flint, inſtead of Thomas Foulkes, of Gwernigion, eſq.

Whitehall, March 9. Rev. Henry Bathurſt, LL.D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected biſhop of Norwich, *vice* Dr. Sutton, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Downing-ſtreet, March 29. Frederick Maitland, eſq. brigadier-general of his Majeſty's Forces, appointed governor of the iſland of Grenada, in the W. Indies.

Whitehall, March 3.. Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. J. J. Ellis, M. A. third maſter of Merchant Tailors ſchool, elected ſecond, *vice* the Rev. Thomas Kidd, M. A. reſigned; and the Rev. H. B. Wilſon, M. A. fourth maſter, *vice* Ellis.

Rev. Philip Fiſher, elected maſter of the Charter-houſe, London, *vice* Ramſden, dec.

Rev. J. Stewart, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, elected uſher of the Charter-houſe-ſchool, London, *vice* Wollaſton.

Rev. Mr. Redhead, of York, appointed maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Bradford, *vice* Wilſon, reſigned.

The Biſhop of Durham, elected viſitor of Baliol college, Oxford, *vice* the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Mr. Edward Davis, elected junior clerk of the Court of Requeſts, London, *vice* Stevens, dec.

D'Ewes Coke, eſq. barriſter at law, appointed (by the Duke of Rutland) deputy-recorder of the borough of Grantham, *vice* Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, reſigned.

Charles Saxton, eſq. barriſter at law, elected recorder of the borough of Abingdon, Berks, *vice* Sir Rt. Burton, reſigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Edward Wollaſton, uſher of the Charter-houſe-ſchool, London, Balſham R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Ramſden, dec.

Rev. William Jones, Lyme Regis V. co. Dorſet, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, Brockthrup V. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Sadler, reſigned.

Rev. J. L. Chirrol, miniſter of the Refugee French church in St. John's-ſtreet, Bethnal-green, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains at the French chapel in St. James's palace, *vice* Mauzy, dec.

Rev. Ellis Burroughes, M. A. Taſburgh R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joſeph Liddell Farrer, Cratfield with Laxfield V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. James Foulkes, B. A. Sutton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Humfrey, M. A. Croſtwick R. near Norwich.

Rev. Charles Lucas Edridge, M. A. Shipdham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Bullock, dec.

Rev. Samuel Jolliffe Tufnell, M. A. Firles prebend, in Chicheſter cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, prebendary of York cathedral, Methley R. co. York, *vice* Briggs, dec.

Rev. Joſeph Brett, Cringleford perpetual curacy, co. Norfolk, *vice* Taylor, dec.

Rev. Gilbert Parke, M. A. Downham-Market R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Kilvert, M. A. Harvington R. co. Worceſter, *vice* James, dec.; and Rev. Dr. Wingfield, Kempſey living, *vice* Kilvert, reſigned.

Rev. Caley Illingworth, M. A. Epworth R. in the Iſle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, *vice* Hook, reſigned; and Rev. Edward Heſleden, Barrow V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Illingworth, reſigned.

Rev. Richard Harvey, Upper Swell R. in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, *vice* Wilton, reſigned.

Rev. Rich. Davies, to the archdeaconry of Brecon, with the Carſal prebend in the cathedral church of St. David annexed.

Rev. Thomas Barrow, M. A. Greenford Magna R. co. Middleſex, *vice* Maule, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Honey-Moon—Iriſhman in Lon-
2. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion. [don.
4. Ditto—Mock Doctor—Old Harlequin's
5. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion. [Fire-
6. Ditto—High Life Below Stairs. [Side.
7. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow—Old Harle-
8. Ditto—The Anatomiſt. [quin's Fire-
9. Ditto—The Prize. [Side.
11. Ditto—A Houſe to be Sold.
12. Ditto—*The Lady of the Rock.*
13. Douglas—The Deſerter. [Rock.
14. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
15. Barbaroſſa—High Life Below Stairs.
16. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
18. Ditto—Ditto. [Rock
19. Lovers' Vows—The Citizen.
21. Douglas—Bon Ton. [Rock.
22. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
23. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Apprentice.
25. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
26. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Bon Ton.
28. Lovers' Vows—The Wedding-Day.

March 2. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
4. Romeo and Juliet—Iriſhman in London.
5. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Devil to Pay.
9. Douglas—Of Age To-morrow.
11. Barbaroſſa—The Anatomiſt.
12. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
14. Hamlet—The Wedding-Day.
16. Ditto—The Lying Valet.
18. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
19. The Honey-Moon—Matrimony.
21. Douglas—The Citizen.
23. Hamlet—Who's the Dupe?
25. Romeo and Juliet—Virgin Unmaſk'd.
26. The Beaux Stratagem—Lady of the Rock
28. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
30. Hamlet—The Doctor and Apothecary.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
2. The Mountaineers—Animal Magnetiſm
4. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
5. The Mountaineers—A Tale of Myſtery.
6. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Midnight Hour.
8. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
9. Romeo and Juliet—Jew and the Doctor.
11. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—The Padlock
12. The School of Reform—*Two Many Cooks.*
13, 14. Ditto—Ditto. [Wind.
15. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Raiſing the
16. *To Marry, or, Not to Marry?*—Paul and
18. Ditto—Harleq. Quickſilver. [Virginia.
19. Ditto—Marjan.
21. Ditto—Il Bondocani. [view.
22. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—The Re-
23. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—The Eſ-
25. Ditto—Harlequin Quickſilver. [capes.
26. Ditto—The Turnpike-Gate.
28. Ditto—*Out of Place; or, The Lake of*

March 1. The Meſſiah. [*Lauſanne.*
2. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
4, 5. Ditto—Ditto. [Place.
6. The Redemption. [Place.
7. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
8. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
9. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
11. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto. [Galatea.
13. Firſt Act of the Creation—Acis and
14. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
15. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
16. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
18. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Ditto.
19. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
20. The Meſſiah.
21. The Cabinet—Raiſing the Wind.
22. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
23. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
25. King Richard the Third—The Review.
26. To Marry, or, Not, &c.—Love à-la-Mode
27. Firſt Act of the Creation—A Selection.
28. Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Honeſt Thieves
29. The Meſſiah.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—Lock and Key.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 695. A handſome marble monument, of large dimenſions, deſigned by Tatham, and executed by Blore, has lately been ſet up in Stoke Edith church, co. Hereford, to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Foley, member of Parliament for Worceſterſhire. The inſcription gives ſome account of his family and character, and is an elegant tribute of reſpect juſtly due to his memory: "Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Edward Foley, ſecond ſon of Thomas Lord Foley, and Grace, third daughter and co-heireſs of George Lord Lanſdown. He married Eliza-Maria Foley, daughter and heireſs of John Hodgetts, of Preſtwood, in the county of Stafford, eſq. and Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of William Foley, eſq. by whom he had iſſue, Edward-Thomas, Elizabeth-Maria, John-Hodgetts, Thomas, and Anna-Maria. He was born 16th March, 1747-8. He died 22d June, 1803. The cheerfulneſs of his temper, and the urbanity of his manners, gained him the eſteem of all who knew him; the rectitude of his mind, and the benevolence of his heart, engaged the affection of all who had familiar intercourſe with him. The warmth and ſteadineſs of his attachments endeared him to his friends, and particularly to the witneſſes of his domeſtic virtues. His conſtant attendance on the church and ſacrament was an impreſſive example to his houſe and neighbourhood. He ſat in one parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and repreſented the county of Worceſter the laſt 29 years of his life, repeatedly called to the honourable truſt by the unanimous voice of that populous and reſpectable county, attached to him by his amiable diſpoſition, his attention to their intereſts, and his love of the Conſtitution; a principle which he inherited from his anceſtors, and left inviolate to his deſcendants."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 1164. A Correſpondent, who gives ſome additions to the Obituary of the Rev. Timothy Kenrick, ſays: "His funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. Kentiſh." This is not accurate. Mr. Kentiſh, it is true, did preach, and has ſince, at particular requeſt, and from perſonal reſpect to the memory of an highly-eſteemed and beloved friend, publiſhed a pertinent and excellent diſcourſe on Mr. Kenrick's death, delivered to the congregation of the New Meeting at Birmingham; which, not long before, had invited Mr. Kenrick to become one of its Miniſters. He alſo performed the laſt funeral obſequies at the grave of his worthy friend. But the office of preaching the *funeral* ſermon, in the pulpit of Mr. Kenrick, to the congregation and family, devolved, at a very *ſhort* notice, on Dr. Toulmin, late of Taunton, and now one of the paſtors at the New Meeting in Birmingham, who was then on a viſit to his family and friends in the Weſt: who deeply felt Mr. Kenrick's death, and highly revered his virtues. The diſcourſe was founded on the words and promiſe of Chriſt, Matt. xvi. 18. It was heard, apparently, with deep and ſerious attention, by a very numerous auditory; but the publication of it was not requeſted, and has been, ſince, ſuperſeded by the the appearance of Mr. Kenrick's ſermon.

P. 1173. The Correſpondent who furniſhed the handſome and merited, though ſhort memoir of the late eminent Dr. Maclaine, after mentioning his "Letter to Soame Jenyns" with juſt encomiums, adds: "His only publications ſince are two Faſt Sermons." He ſeems not to know, or it has entirely eſcaped his recollection, that Dr. Maclaine, ſince his reſidence at Bath, printed a volume of Sermons in 8vo. of ſingular merit, and which ſhew to advantage the abilities and ſpirit of the author, and reflect credit on his name. See more of Dr. Maclaine, pp. 242—246.

Ibid. col. 2. l. 10. *Mr* Charles Sturges, *vicar* of St. Mary's, Reading, and rector of St. Luke's, Chelſea, is prebendary of Netherbury in Terrâ, in the church of Sarum, but was never vicar of Netherbury and Beminſter.

Vol. LXXV. p. 89. Sir Gregory Page Turner died very rich. In addition to the 16,700 guineas found in his ſecretaire, there has ſince been diſcovered about the ſame ſum in his iron coffers. The manner by which he obtained ſuch a quantity of gold was this: it was a conſtant rule with Sir Gregory to get from his tradeſpeople, in ſettling their bills, as many guineas as he could; for inſtance, if a butcher or baker's bill amounted to only 10 pounds, he would tell them, that they muſt either give him change for a 20 l. note, the difference to be all in gold, or wait until it was convenient for him to pay it. By this and other means he collected the ſums already mentioned. The will runs as follows: "I bequeath 500 l. per ann. in addition to the 700 l. per ann. ſettled on Lady Page Turner at the time of our marriage; I bequeath 10,000 l. to my ſecond ſon; and 10,000 l. to each of my two daughters." The bulk of his landed and funded property he has ſettled on his eldeſt ſon, Sir Gregory Page Turner. It runs thus: "10,000 l. India Stock; 10,000 l. South Sea Stock; 10,000 l. Bank Stock; 70,000 l. Old Navy 5 per Cents.; 60,000 l. New 5 per Cents.; 250,000 l. in the 3 per Cents.; making in the whole 310,000 l. funded property. The net produce of his landed property is about 24,000 l. per annum." The preſent Sir Gregory will be of age in

in September 1806. Lady Page Turner is left ſole guardian to the four children.

P. 89. The late Cavaliere Giov. Gallini (improperly ſtyled Sir John G. as his knighthood was never acknowledged by his Majeſty) was not a knight of the Holy Roman Empire, but of the Golden Spur, an order conferred by the Pope.

P. 91. Sir Chriſtopher Wray, of Lincolnſhire, married Albinia, daughter of Sir Edward Cecil, knt. third ſon of Thomas Earl of Exeter, Auguſt 3, 1688. See Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 308, and Lyſons, I. 587. The late Sir Cecil Wray died unmarried; and the title comes to the Rev. William Ulithorn Wray, rector of Darley, in Derbyſhire, ſon of the late Mrs. Bolton, widow of Robert Bolton, LL. D. dean of Carliſle, and vicar of St. Mary's in Reading. She was the daughter of Mr. John Holmes, uncle to the preſent Dean of Winchester, and relict of Cecil brother to Sir John Wray, bart.

Pp. 94, 179. The greateſt amount of the revenue in any one year, during the time of the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, is ſaid to have been 13,000l.; the general average 11,000l. The firſt fruits to the Crown, and fees of office to be paid by the new Archbiſhop of Canterbury, amount to 12,000l.

P. 156, b. l. 16, for "Deſtiny's," read "Deſtinies;" and, l. 20, for "wooing," read "cooing."

P. 185. The Chriſtian name of Lady Croft was *Charlotte-Elizabeth*. She was the daughter of *Anthony Aſhley Cowper*, eſq. ſo many years clerk of the Parliament, and relict of Sir Archer Croft, bart. who died in 1790, who was very far from being the *ſecond only* who bore the title, as any reference to the Baronetage will ſhew.

P. 189. On the 24th of February the remains of Samuel Mitchell, eſq. were interred, purſuant to his will, in a field near his houſe at Newport, Topſham, under a clump of trees, where a vault has been built ſince his deceaſe.

P. 191. On the 25th of February the remains of the late Counteſs-dowager of Aylesford were removed from the Friars, near Maidſtone, in Kent, to be conveyed to the family-vault at Packington, in Warwickſhire. She was in her 75th year.

Ibid. Mr. Wardel's age was 75.

Births.

LATELY, at Belmont, near Waterford, the wife of Wm. Newport, eſq. a ſon.

At Dromiſkin, co. Louth, the wife of Henry Brabazon, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Wilmar, near Waterford, the Hon. Mrs. Jephſon, a daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the wife of Thomas Strickland, eſq. a daughter.

At Knutsford, co. Cheſter, the lady of the Hon. William Monkton, a ſon.

The wife of Chriſtopher Codrington, eſq. of Codrington-park, M.P. for Tewkeſbury, a ſon and heir.

At Lathom-houſe, in Lancaſhire, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

Lady Viſcounteſs Kirkwall, a ſon.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, the wife of A. Gregory, eſq. a daughter.

Feb. 20. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22. At Stockholm, the Queen of Sweden, a princeſs.

23. In Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of Sir Wm. Blackett, bart. a ſon.

27. The wife of James-Peter Auriol, eſq. of Park-lane, a daughter and ſon.

March 1. At Buſhy-houſe, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a ſon.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Cameron, of Chiel, a ſon.

At Kelham-houſe, co. Nottingham, the wife of I. C. Girardot, eſq. a daughter.

3. At Hilton, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Johnſton, bart. a daughter.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Sefton, a ſon.

6. In Charlotte-ſquare, Edinburgh, the wife of James Colquhoun, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

9. At York, the wife of Thomas Legard, eſq. of Ganton, a ſon.

11. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Jn. Neave, eſq. a ſon.

At Dolevorgan, near Shrewſbury, the wife of Richard Mytton, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Alva, near Stirling, in Scotland, the wife of James Johnſtone, eſq. a ſon.

13. In Weymouth-ſtreet, the wife of George Dorrien, eſq. a daughter.

14. In Upper Norton-ſtreet, Portland road, the Counteſs of Varreux, a daughter.

15. The wife of J. W. Parker, eſq. of the Creſcent, Bath, a ſon.

16. At Little Hillingdon, Middleſex, the wife of William Corbett, eſq. a ſon.

17. Mrs. H. Langhorn, of Caroline-place, Guildford-ſtreet, a ſon.

19. In Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Lovain, a daughter.

24. At his Lordſhip's houſe on Spring-garden-terrace, Viſcounteſs Dunlo, a ſon.

25. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, bart. a ſon.

26. The wife of Mr. Jennings, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, a ſon.

27. At her houſe in Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, a ſon.

30. The wife of B. Walſh, eſq. of Clapton, Middleſex, a daughter.

Marriages.

Feb. 16. JOHN BOWMAN, eſq. of Manſell-ſtreet, to Miſs Soppitt, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

18. At Gloucester, Capt. Tonyn, of the 49th Foot, ſon of Gen. T. to Miſs Rudge.

19. At

19. At Upper Deal church, in Kent, Cornelius Stirling, eſq. maſter of the Auſtrian armed ſhip, to Miſs E. N. Olleſon.

At Lewes, Capt. J. P. Roberts, of the South Lewes Volunteers, to Miſs Borrer, dau. of Wm. B. eſq. of Hurſtperpoint, Suſſex.

21. Francis-Thomas Corrance, eſq. of Anſtey-lodge, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Wood, of Leiceſter.

23. At Exmouth, Devon, Brigadier-general Thewles, to Frances, ſecond daughter of Edward Ravenſcroft, eſq.

24. At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Chas. Woodcock, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Elborough W. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Anne Parry, youngeſt daughter of Thomas P. eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

25. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Henry F. Greville, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Dragoon-guards, to Lady Lambert.

26. At Thetford, Thomas Bidwell, jun. eſq. of Hyde-park-lodge, to the ſecond daughter of Shelford Bidwell, eſq. of the former place.

At Northam, co. Devon, the Rev. John Edgcombe, rector of Thornbury, in that county, to Miſs Heywood, daughter of the late Rev. William-Arthur H.

27. At Bath, Rear-admiral Scott, of Spring-hill, near Southampton, to Mrs. Crouder, reliſt of Jas. C. eſq. of Jamaica.

28. At Dawliſh, the Rev. Charles Robinſon, youngeſt ſon of Sir George R. bart. to Miſs Charlotte Pennyman, of Riſe cottage, Devon, daughter of Sir James P.

Edmund Betts, eſq. captain in the Eaſt Suffolk Militia, to Miſs Druery, of Erpingham, co. Norfolk.

March 1. John White, jun. eſq. of Devonſhire-place, to Miſs Anne Down, dau. of Rd. D. eſq. banker, Bartholomew-lane.

At Briſtol, William Eppes Routh, eſq. of Naples, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of Dr. Jeans, of Chriſtchurch, Briſtol.

2. Rev. W. Woodall, fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Hebden, of Scarborough.

3. Mr. Charles Hubert, cotton-manufacturer, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, printer, &c. of Shrewſbury.

4. At Marſton-on-Merſey, co. Cheſter, John Douglas, eſq. of Old-hall, Pendleton, co. Lancaſter, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Tipping, eſq. of Crumpſall.

7. At Northampton, Henry Diſney Roebuck, eſq. to Miſs Delaval, daughter of Col. D. one of the inſpecting-officers of the South inland diſtrict.

T. V. Bruſhfield, eſq. of Eaſtbury-houſe, Barking, Eſſex, to Mrs. Legge, reliſt of Leaver L. eſq. late of Woodford, in the ſame county, formerly an eminent woollen-draper in Cornhill.

The Hon. Capt. Paget, fourth ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, and captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, to Elizabeth-Arabella, ſecond daugh. of Henry Monk, eſq.

9. At Liverpool, Mr. Young, to Miſs Grimani, both of the Liverpool theatre.

Mr. Richards, of Chancery-lane, ſolicitor, to Miſs King, of Highgate.

At Dublin, the Rev. John Webb, of Cork, to Miſs Foot, daughter of the late Alderman F. of that city.

11. James Cooper, eſq. of Batterſea, in Surrey, to Miſs Anne Tomſon, of Ramſgate.

C. Betton, eſq. lieutenant in the Shropſhire Militia, to Miſs Butcher, daughter of Joſeph B. eſq. alderman of Cambridge.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Jonathan Brooks, M. A. to Anna-Maria, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, late rector of Walton, near that town.

12. Iſaac Rolfe Boggis, eſq. of Colcheſter, to Miſs Elizabeth Mayor Stubbs, ſecond daughter of George S. eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Saliſbury Price Humphreys, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, to the eldeſt daughter of John Tirel-Morin, eſq. of Weedon-lodge, near Aylesbury.

Daniel Ximenes, eſq. of Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to the only daughter of the Rev. J. Jackſon, of Oſpringe, near Faverſham, in Kent.

William Welbank, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Mary-Anne Hirſt, of Northallerton.

15. At Bath, James-Henry Brooke, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Anne Patton, daughter of Col. R. Patton, governor of St. Helena.

At Edinburgh, Capt. William Brown, of the 18th Light Dragoons, eldeſt ſon of Dr. Charles B. phyſician at Berlin to the King of Pruſſia, to Mary, only daughter of the late Alexander M'Dougall, eſq. ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

17. By ſpecial licence, the Rev. Charles Drake Barmont, rector of Bigby, co. Lincoln, to Lady Boynton, reliſt of the late Sir Griffith B. bart. of Burton-Agnes, co. York.

17. Mr. William Farlow, jun. to Miſs Barnes, both of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Exmouth, Devon, the Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, to Miſs Price Clarke, only ſurviving daughter of J. H. Price C. eſq. by his late wife, who was the ſole heireſs of Godfrey Clarke, eſq. of Sutton-hall, co. Derby.

18. George Lackington, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Bullock, daughter of Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.

19. At Hanwood, near Shrewſbury, Hen. Warter, eſq. of Cruck-Meole, to Emma, you. dau. of Wm. Wood, eſq. of Hanwood.

20. At Chelsfield church, Kent, Mr. Thomas Harris, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Northfield-houſe, Kent.

21. Rev. William Upjohn, B. A. of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, to Miſs Mary-Anne-

Anne Smith, daughter of Francis S. esq. of Scot's-yard, Cannon-street.

At Sylattin, co. Salop, Lieut.-col. Gatacre, of Gatacre-hall, to Miss Lloyd, of Swan-hill, near Oswestry.

23. Mr. Grove, of the Hay-market theatre, to Miss Biggs, of the Liverpool and Edinburgh theatres.

At Lancaster, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, of Emanuel college, to Miss Satterthwaite, third daughter of John S. esq.

25. Rev. J. Lister, to Miss West, both of Alford, co. Lincoln.

Charles F. Broadley, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Willock, daughter of the late Alexander W. esq. of Bedford-square.

Deaths.

1804. *April*... In America, in his 130th year, James Thomas; who had lived temperately, and to the last year of his existence could read without spectacles.

June 30. At Patna, Major-gen. John Fullarton, of Skeldon, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment.

Aug.... Of a bilious fever, on-board the Euphrates, Capt. G. Welstead, whilst at anchor at the mouth of the Ganges, Henry Kennedy, esq. eldest brother of Hugh K. esq. of Cultra, near Belfast, late high sheriff of the county of Down. He was repairing to Magpour, for the purpose of taking possession of a very lucrative appointment in the medical department of the East India Company's service, which had been presented to him.

Aug 12. On-board the Olive, Captain Henry Mathew, in her passage from Bombay to Bengal, aged 21, Mr. Edward Mathew, youngest son of the late Mr. M.

24. In the East Indies, Lieut. Thomas Parr, second son of William P. esq. of Hampstead-heath, Middlesex.

27. On his passage to Calcutta, C. Law, esq. senior merchant on the Bengal Estab.

29. On his passage to India, Dr. Geo. Pattullo, son of the late John P. esq. of Balhouffie.

Sept..... When on service with the army, in the Mahratta country, Major John Campbell, jun. of Combie, of the 94th Foot, or Scotch Brigade.

Oct..... When on service with the army, in the Mahratta country, Lieut.-col. James Ferrier, of the 94th Foot, or Scotch Brigade.

Oct.... At Glasgow, in his 67th year, the Rev. James Moir, late minister of the Gospel to the Burger associated congregation at Tarbolton, Ayrshire. He was born in the parish of Dunbarney, on the banks of the Earn, Perthshire, and imbibed the elements of erudition under the auspices of Mr. James Millar, who, though buried in this obscurity for life, was qualified both by parts and piety to have adorned any situation. He was designed from the first, and regularly bred, for the sacred office, and took it not upon him rashly and unprepared. He acquitted himself in the discharge of all its duties with competent propriety and honour. His congregation was neither numerous nor rich, and his stipend but moderate. He was, however, content, and studied chiefly to be useful, as he knew and believed his reward not to be of this world. From his humility and lowliness of mind, as well as taste and a sense of duty, his religious instructions were formed on a level with their uncultivated minds and rustic habits among whom he laboured. He never deviated from the creed in which he was bred. His principles were rigidly Calvinistic, but not in the least tinctured with Antinomian licentiousness. He connected the terms of salvation with morality, and strenuously scouted all pretensions to faith not evinced by holiness of life. The precepts he deemed a constituent part of the Gospel as well as its doctrines, and never taught the latter but in strict conjunction with, and in order to the practice of, the former. His education had been regular and liberal, and not lost by indolence, but followed up by a course of theological study and reading adapted to their tenets with whom he associated; and his compositions, both from the pulpit and the press, were in the same old-fashioned taste indeed, but eminently forcible and impressive, from a certain homely antique cast of simplicity and earnestness. He defended the Catholic faith against the Unitarian heresy, propagated with so much zeal in his neighbourhood, in a style less polished and elegant than manly and vigorous. It shewed how much his heart was in the cause, and how deeply he felt the wound thus aimed at the vitals of Religion. His arguments were chiefly scriptural; and confronted his antagonists with a lustre and authenticity that baffled all their sophistry. And his just view of this fatal controversy contributed not a little to the following apology extorted from a leading member of a club now every where exploded as Jacobinical, before the ecclesiastical judicature in which he was prosecuted. "I am sorry," says he, "that my publication should have given any offence to any of my brethren, or to the world. And now, upon further reflection, I am sensible that there are ideas contained in these publications which may appear improper, and modes of expression ambiguous and unguarded, particularly respecting the original and essential dignity

nity of the Son of God, the doctrine and atonement by his ſuffering and death, the prieſthood and interceſſion of Chriſt, the method of reconciling ſinners to God, and ſubſcription to the *confeſſion of faith*; all which ideas I hereby diſclaim, and for all ſuch expreſſions I am heartily ſorry." From a laudable jealouſy that even this conceſſion was equivocal, Mr. Moir publiſhed a *diſtinct and impartial account of the proceſs*, which he addreſſed to the party by whom it was carried on. The ſpirit of this pamphlet is a proof both of his ſhrewdneſs and irony. It was his laſt publication. He loſt his only ſon, a very promiſing youth, ſeveral years ago, and ſeldom enjoyed his former health and ſpirits ſince. His ſurviving family are a widow and three daughters.

Oct. 5. At the Bay of Honduras, aged 20, Mr. Stephen Langley, lieutenant of the Reynard ſloop of war, and ſon of the late Mr. John L. enſign of the Invalids in the garriſon of Hull.

25. At Roſetta, in Egypt, of a putrid fever, Mr. John Frampton, merchant, of Alexandria.

1805. *Jan.* 2. At Tortola, in the Weſt Indies, aged 28, James Bruley, eſq.

15. At Richmond, in America, after a long and lingering indiſpoſition, which baffled the moſt ſkilful medical efforts, Mrs. Weſt, jun. the Melpomene of the Virginia company of comedians.

20. In Steyning-lane, near Cheapſide, aged 83, and poſſeſſed of 60,000l. Mrs. Zipporah Sierra, ſiſter to the late Mr. Moſes Sierra, ſecretary to the Ruſſia Company, who died in 1792; and on the 27th ſhe was buried with him and his mother, in the North aile of the Abbey-church of St. Alban's.

24. At Boſton, in America, in his 65th year, Thomas M'Donogh, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's conſul for the New England States.

26. Univerſally and ſincerely lamented, Capt. Jervis, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Tonnant, who was unfortunately drowned, by the upſetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to Sir Charles Cotton (who commanded before Breſt, in the abſence of Admiral Cornwallis) with intelligence reſpecting the enemy's ſquadron. This gallant gentleman was nephew to the Earl of St. Vincent, whoſe illuſtrious name and titles, in the courſe of nature, he would have inherited. He was as amiable in his private life as, in his profeſſional career, he had ſhewn himſelf valiant, ſkilful, and indefatigable. A braver officer did not grace the ſervice, nor a milder, happier character, the circles of poliſhed ſociety. He will long be regretted wherever he was known for his publick and private worth; and a grateful Country will deeply participate in the affliction of the great man whoſe virtues he reflected; and by whoſe example he had been formed.—The following lines, written by the Rev. Mr. Hallaran, chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip Britannia, who well knew his real worth, will record his name, as a pattern of undaunted courage, to future generations.

"Cut off from Glory's race,
Which *never mortal was more* fond to run."
While patriot zeal his boſom warms,
Each ſenſe of fear the *hero* braves;
Views unappall'd the wintery ſtorms,
And dauntleſs rides the billowy waves!

Yet oft, alas! *who* greatly dares,
Solicits an untimely doom,
And wayward Fate the *Coward* ſpares,
To give the *brave man* to the tomb!

Such the lamented ſcene, of late
The Muſe reluctant mourn'd to tell;
While even ſeamen wept his fate
As Pity ſigh'd, "how Jervis fell!"

"Jervis!" a name to Britons dear!
And oh! could worth, could courage [ſave,
Cut off in Glory's mid career,
He had not met a wat'ry grave!

Yet *Ocean*, on whoſe ſtormy bed
The gallant ſpirit found repoſe,
The Glories of his name ſhall ſpread
Far as his liquid Empire flows.

* But *who*, alas! thy tragic end
A ſiſter's ſorrowing *heart* ſhall tell,
Where all the ſocial virtues blend,
And Nature's tendereſt feelings dwell?

Yet, ſympathizing Kindneſs near,
And kindred Love ſhall comfort ſpeak,
While Pity and Affection's tear [cheek."
Shall grace the "Veteran Warrior's

And, if a brave and generous mind
A claim to *juſt* eſteem can give,
In every *Britiſh heart* enſhrin'd,
"Jervis!" thy memory ſhall live!

While, reſcued from th' unpitying ſurge,
If Friendſhip's wiſh can wreſt thy name,
The muſe to time's remoteſt verge,
Shall with St. Vincent's blend thy name!

29. At his ſeat at Warley-hall, near Romford, Eſſex, John Wright Arnold Wallinger, eſq. His father, Thomas Arnold Wallinger, was a marble merchant, the ſon of Mr. Arnold, apothecary, in Cannon-ſtreet, and took the name of Wallinger from an uncle, Anthony Wallinger, who left him Warley-hall. His ſiſter married the late Amie Garnault, eſq. The eldeſt of Mr. Anthony Wallinger's

* The author of theſe beautiful lines was ſurely unacquainted with this gentleman's deeply afflicted, and (to uſe his own expreſſion in a *very late and important concern*), *inſtimable* mother.

linger's three daughters married John Wright, by whom ſhe had the deceaſed.

30. John Robiſon, eſq. M.A. profeſſor of natural philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and ſecretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh; author of "Proofs of a Conſpiracy againſt all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the ſecret Meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good Authorities. Edinburgh, 1796;" which had a ſecond edition, with a Poſtſcript. The author complained of ill health at the time of writing this work.

Feb. . . . At Dublin, John Evans, Baron Carberry, of Ireland, and uncle to the late Baron, who died Dec. 31, 1804 (ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 1252).

At her houſe in Dublin, Mrs. Kelly, lady of the Right Hon. Thomas K. late judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. She had been one of the moſt admired Iriſh beauties of her day; and, in the domeſtic duties of wife and mother, had few equals. Her very amiable manners endeared her to every perſon who had the honour of her acquaintance.

Mr. Jn. Foſter, of Banham, near Cambridge; by whoſe death property to the amount of near 200l. a year devolves, as next of kin, to a poor labouring-man, reſident in the ſame pariſh.

In her 18th year, Anne, youngeſt dau. of B. Cater, eſq. of Church-hall, Boxted.

Aged 19, Miſs Johnſon, of Wiſbech, lately a performer in the Stamford and Nottingham company of comedians.

Mrs. Hopcraft, wife of Mr. H. land-ſurveyor, of Croughton, co. Northampton. She had retired to bed in apparent health the night before.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Wilcock, wife of Mr. W. of Newbald, near Wragby, co. Lincoln, farmer.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged 73, Mr. Walton.

Rev. Thomas Bankes, vicar of Dixon, co. Monmouth.

At his apartments at Vauxhall, Surrey, James Galloway, eſq. deputy-chamberlain of the Exchequer.

Feb. 1. Aged 75, George Beatty, eſq. of Fermoy, co. Longford, in Ireland.

2. At her houſe in Wright's-lane, Kenſington, Mrs. Elizabeth Benſon, ſiſter to the late J. A. B. eſq. of Upper Groſvenor-ſtr.

Miſs Elizabeth Knight, youngeſt daughter of Mr. K. of Sixhills-grange, near Market-Raiſin, co. Lincoln.

3. Mrs. Brawn, wife of Robert B. eſq. of Windſor, late head page to his Majeſty.

At Boſſale, co. York, aged 80, the relict of the late Robert Bell, eſq.

At Atherſton-hall, co. Warwick, aged 16 months, George-Anthony, youngeſt ſon of Henry Otway, eſq.

4. Much beloved and lamented by her friends, Miſs Elizabeth Millington, the youngeſt daugh. of Mr. M. of Greenwich.

The infant ſon of Charles Littledale, eſq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. S. ſchoolmaſter.

At Hull, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Dinſdale, wife of Mr. D. merchant.

At New York, the Hon. John Sloſs Hobart, judge of the Diſtrict Court of New York, and one of the revolutionary judges during the American war.

5. Aged 72, Wm. Watſon, eſq. of Kirton, near Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Shirehampton, near Briſtol, Miſs Catharine-Anne Bateſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Capt. B. of the 2d regiment of Foot-guards.

At her father's houſe in Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, in her 18th year, Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Ayton, only child of John A. eſq.

7. Aged 76, Mr. Matthew Horſley, a reſpectable farmer at South Lynn.

Aged 79, Mr. William Crow, of Norwich, a man of ſtrict integrity, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.

8. John, youngeſt ſon of T. Thoroton, eſq. M. P. of Flentham-houſe, Notts.

At her lodgings, Chapel-row, Hotwells, Briſtol, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Barton, of Forkill, co. Armagh, Ireland, relict of Edward Barton, eſq. eldeſt lieutenant in Sir Philip Honeywood's Black Horſe, which ſerved with diſtinction in Flanders during the war of 1744.

9. At Stratford-on-Avon, on her way to London, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Hans Hamilton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, and only daughter of the late Alderman Lynam, banker of that city; a lady of moſt amiable and gentle manners.

At Loughrea, co. Galway, in Ireland, after a ſhort illneſs, Oliver Dolphin, eſq. of Turoe, in the ſaid county.

10. Timothy Bentley, eſq. of Leiceſter.

In her 82d year, much regretted, Mrs. Hawkins, widow of the late Mr. Edward H. of Chancery-lane.

Aged 37, Mrs. Humble, wife of Michael H. eſq. of Shooter's-hill, in Kent, and daughter of Chriſtopher Hird, eſq. of Yeadon-houſe, Norfolk.

At Lyndon, aged 73, Mrs. Berridge, a widow lady, late of Market Overton, co. Rutland.

In the prime of life, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. John Low, of Lincoln, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Robert L. ironmonger.

Mr. Laughton, only ſon of Mr. James L. of Firſby, near Spilſby, grazier.

11. Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. B. of Armſton, near Oundle.

Aged 35, Mrs. Sarah Dearman, wife of Mr. Rd. D. merchant, of Barnſley, Yorkſh.

At

At Aſhby Old Park, co. Leiceſter, aged 84, Mr. Joſeph Moore.

12. Suddenly, in a fit, ſoon after dinner, at the houſe of P. Nurſey, eſq. at Little Bealings (where he was on a viſit), John Fairfax, eſq. one of the capital burgeſſes of Bury, Suffolk.

13. Mrs. Haycock, ſecond daughter of the Rev. John Maſtin, of Naſeby, co. Northampton.

At Retford, Notts, Mrs. Hartſhorne.

At Bole, near Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 27, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. George Rix C. merchant, of Rotterdam.

At Oxford Univerſity, Richard Townſend, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Richard Boyle T. eſq. of Caſtle Townſend, co. Cork.

14. At Irnham, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illneſs, the Hon. Maria-Chriſtiana Arundell, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell of Wardour, and wife of James Everard Arundell, eſq. of Irnham. She was born Aug. 10, 1764.

Aged 65, William Willſon, of Burton-upon-Trent, gent.

At Kenegie, in Cornwall, after a ſevere illneſs, in his 63d year, John Beard, eſq. of Halwin, in that county; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by the moſt exemplary performance of the relative duties of huſband and father, and endeared to numerous friends by his benevolence and urbanity.

15. Much regretted, as a man of ſuperior abilities and general knowledge, aged 71, Mr. John Jenkinſon, of Huntingdon, ſurveyor and auctioneer.

Aged 74, Robert Amory, M. D. of Wakefield, co. York.

At Caſtle Grant, in Scotland, Lady Grant, of Grant.

16. Suddenly, of an *angina pectoris*, at his houſe in Eaſt-gate, Lincoln, univerſally and deeply lamented, John Fardell, eſq. deputy-regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Linc.

Aged 71, Mrs. Martin, wife of Robert M. gent. of Anſley, co. Leiceſter.

In London, Mr. Haſtings Bonner, only ſon of Mr. B. of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

Miſs Louiſa Stanley, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. of Bennington, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Henry Quin, a gentleman well known in the faſhionable circles of Dublin, ſhot himſelf through the heart with a piſtol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at Lady Glandore's at two this morning, and appeared afterwards in good ſpirits at the Kildare-ſtreet Club-houſe. No reaſon has been aſſigned for this fatal act. Mr. Q. was remarkable for his taſte for ſcarce books, of which he poſſeſſed a moſt valuable collection. He was ſon of the late Dr. Quin, and brother of Lady Monk; and is a melancholy inſtance of the fatal effects of that *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to ſink from the want of a ſolid and rational employment ſuited to its powers. He inherited from his father an eſtate of 500 l. a-year; which, added to a place of 800 l. a-year in the Caſtle of Dublin, put him in poſſeſſion of ample means; if it be conſidered that he had no family, and was not of expenſive habits. He beſpoke the caſe of piſtols, with one of which he ſhot himſelf, a few days before the fatal event, and was very particular in his directions that they ſhould be of the largeſt bore. The ball paſſed through his heart, through the bed, and lodged in the wall at the bedſide. The report of the piſtol was not heard by any of the domeſticks, and his death was neither known nor ſuſpected until the next morning, when his elder brother called on buſineſs; and, having entered the bed-chamber, found him dead, and in a ſtate which juſtified the concluſion that he never moved after the ſhot. He had often lamented, in the courſe of his life, that he had not been brought up to a profeſſion, but had never betrayed any ſymptoms of a diſordered mind. The Jury, under theſe circumſtances, brought in a verdict of Suicide. At the time of his death he had 1000 l. in his banker's hands.

17. At Peterborough, in his 74th year, Mr. Robert Miller.

At his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Sir James Stirling, bart.

At Deptford, Kent, at the houſe of her ſon, Capt. George Cranſton, commander of the Marine Society's ſhip, in her 93d year, Mrs. Cranſton. She bore, without any inconvenience, two years ago, a ſea-voyage from Berwick, her native town; and was bleſſed, throughout the long period of her life, with uninterrupted good health, and died in full poſſeſſion of all her faculties to the laſt.

18. After a long illneſs, Mr. Edward Spencer, an eminent linen and woollen-draper, of Nottingham.

At his father's houſe at Haughton, near Darlington, John Byron, eſq. ſecond ſon of the Hon. and Rev. Richard B.

While ſtanding in St. Gregory's church-yard, Norwich, Mr. J. Franklin, a reſpectable inhabitant of that city. During this awful event, one of the moſt infamous robberies was committed which ever diſgraced the annals of human depravity. At the moment the young man was ſinking into eternity ſome villain plundered him of a pair of twill-bags, containing property to conſiderable amount, with which he got off.

The wife of Mr. Buck, a reſpectable inhabitant of Hingham, Norfolk. While putting a boiler on the fire, the flame caught her cloaths, and ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as to expire ſoon after.

At

At Windſor, Mrs. Margaret Woodruff.

At Betchworth, aged 91 (having been born in November, 1714), and labouring under the infirmity of deafneſs, the Rev. James Keigwin, ſon of a Corniſh clergyman of a good family. He had for 40 years the vicarage of Betchworth in Surrey, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windſor, rated in the King's Books at only 7l. per annum, and, though poſſeſſed of no patrimony, collected only 6d. in the pound ſmall tithes. Although often prompted by his friends to raiſe them, he never did. He was buried in the church. The caſe of this poor clergyman is extremely ſingular and hard. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, who died Sept. 24, 1798 (LXVIII. 817, 992), poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, which ſhe enjoyed with moderation, and employed in works of beneficence, ſucceeded, on the death of her two brothers and ſiſter, to the eſtate of the Freemans at Beechworth, for afternoon-ſervice in which church ſhe annually gave Mr. K. 20l. but made no proviſion for continuing it after her death. Underſtanding that ſhe left, in the hands of a Britiſh Senator, 2000l. to be diſtributed in charitable purpoſes, it was natural for this poor man and his friends to apply for a portion of it, and as natural to ſuppoſe that the bounty would be continued, both in regard to its deſign and object. The anſwer given to this application was, that 200l. had been paid in the legacy-tax; a large portion given agreeable to Mrs. B's wiſh (ſuppoſed to the Moravians); that he muſt apply to his own rich neighbourhood; and that, if his own expenditure and the diſtreſſes of others did not call on him, he ſhould gladly contribute ſomething among other ſubſcribers. The poor man found a friend, who exerted himſelf to ſet on foot a ſubſcription immediately, and a ſum exceeding his former penſion was raiſed annually, commencing at Michaelmas 1799. The Senator, calling on him, offered him a *frank*, if it would be of any uſe; and an honourable Gentleman, who ſucceeded to a conſiderable part of Mrs. B's property, gave nothing.

19. At the houſe of his ſon, on St. Martin's hill, Canterbury, aged 90, Mr. Daniel Beer.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Hulſe, of Nottingham.

Mr. George Bigſby, ſon of the Rev. Jeremiah B. formerly rector of St. Peter's, in Nottingham.

By throwing herſelf from a window 40 feet high, in front of the Talbot inn at Peterborough, whereby ſhe was inſtantaneouſly killed, Sarah Roſe, a ſervant there.

After an hour's illneſs, aged 36, Mr. William Wood, late a grocer at Hull.

Aged 41, Mr. William Sedgwick, linen-draper, of Hull.

Aged 84, Mrs. Fox, of Huntingdon.

At Conington, co. Huntingdon, aged 82, Mr. Macknefs, ſen.

At Pentonville, in her 63d year, ſincerely lamented by the family, Mrs. Mary French, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the late Eymon F. eſq. of French Brook, co. Roſcommon, Ireland, and piece of the late Jeffery F. eſq. M. P.

20. Aged 79, George Stansfeld, eſq. of Field-houſe, near Halifax, co. York.

At Doncaſter, co. York, in an advanced age, William Hornby, eſq. late of Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, banker.

Mrs. Knott, wife of Thomas K. eſq. of Stockland, co. Dorſet.

Mrs. Marſhall, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. H. Davis, of Great Wigſton, co. Leic.

At Belgrave, in his 82d year, Mr. Robert Kirkby, late of Nottingham.

At Naveſtock, in Eſſex, of an inflammation, a few days after the birth of a ſurviving ſon, and when ſhe had juſt completed her 21ſt year, Lady Maria, wife of Nathaniel Micklethwaite, eſq. and only daughter of the Counteſs of Waldegrave.

At Wandſworth, Surrey, in his 75th year, John Tuach, eſq.

At Mr. Steele's, apothecary, on Tower-hill, Mr. James Hill, of Eaſt Smithfield; whoſe death was ſo ſudden that, on entering the houſe, he dropped in a chair, and inſtantly expired.

21. At Shepherdſwell, co. Kent, Mr. Wood, many years a paſtry-cook in New Bond-ſtreet.

At Weſton-by-Weedon, co. Northampton, much regretted by a very extenſive circle of reſpectable friends, the Rev. Jn. Law, upwards of 13 years paſtor of a Diſſenting congregation in that village.

Aged 66, after a lingering and painful illneſs of ſeveral years, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Marmaduke P. eſq. of Bridlington, and daughter of the late Rev. William Buck, of Church-Fenton, in Yorkſhire.

At Halifax, co. York, in his 23d year, much regretted by his relations, Mr. G. G. Nelſon, of that town, attorney at law. His company attracted the attention of a numerous acquaintance for his ſingular vivacity and fertility of genius, in whoſe minds will dwell a laſting remembrance.

At her grandfather's houſe, James Baker, eſq. Three Mills, Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, of a decline, deeply lamented by her afflicted relations, and by a numerous and reſpectable circle of friends, Miſs Maria Butler, only daughter of Mr. James B. of St. John's-ſtreet, diſtiller.

In Park-ſtreet, Richmond, Surrey, aged 80, Benjamin Bradbury, eſq.

22. At Dublin, ſuddenly, Mr. Edwin, of the Theatre Royal there, and ſon of the late favourite comic performer of Covent-garden theatre.

In

In his 93d year, at his ſeat at Raphoe, co. Donegal, in the North of Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Hawkins, biſhop of Raphoe. He was the father of Admiral Whitſhed, who aſſumed that name in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Whitſhed, of Old Burlington-houſe, who bequeathed to him all his fortune.

After a lingering illneſs of nearly two years, Lady Harewood, wife of Lord Harewood, of Harewood-houſe, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York. On the 29th her remains were interred in the family-vault at Harewood church. The funeral was quite private, and paſſed along the park to the church without going through the town. Seldom have the remains of a lady of rank been conveyed to the manſions of the dead with ſo little oſtentation, or ſo much real ſorrow.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 86th year, Mr. William Anderſon, formerly an eminent builder there.

At Cranbrook, in Kent, aged 22, Mr. Charles Greenhill, ſon of the Rev. Mr. G. and one of the officers of the Volunteers.

23. At Portſmouth, Daniel Collins, eſq. of Egypt, in the Iſle of Wight.

Aged 89, Mrs. Chamberlain, of Exeter.

Charles Owen, eſq. of Little Chelſea.

At her houſe in Charles-ſtr. St. James's-ſquare, aged 72, the Counteſs-dowager of Dartmouth, mother of the preſent Earl. Her remains were interred in Trinity chapel, Little Minories.

At Kirkmichael-houſe, in Ayrſhire, Miſs Anne Whiteſoord, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. Whiteſoord, bart.

At her houſe, head of St. John's-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Jean Chalmers, relict of Capt. Francis Pringle.

24. In an apoplectic fit, aged 69, Mr. John Baines, of Bold-ſtreet, Liverpool, head-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of that town.

At Banbury, Miſs Sufannah Walford, fourth daughter of the late Thomas W. eſq. of Sibford-Terris, co. Oxford.

Aged 86, Mrs. Merivale, relict of the Rev. Samuel M. of Exeter.

25. At his houſe near Bray, co. Wicklow, William Rowley, eſq. 'He retired to his room at nine o'clock on the preceding night; and when his ſervant entered his room in the morning, he found his maſter ſtretched on the floor, ſenſeleſs, and the bed undiſturbed. From theſe circumſtances it is ſuppoſed Mr. R. was ſeized with an apoplexy ſoon after he had retired for the night. He was father to S. C. Rowley, eſq. M. P. for Kinſale.

At his houſe in George's-ſquare, Edinburgh, William Fairholme, eſq. of Chapel.

Aged 49, Mrs. Alderſon, wife of John Alderſon, M. D. of Hull.

At his houſe in the Circus, Bath, after a very ſhort illneſs, much lamented, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Major-gen. H.

Aged 74, by hanging herſelf, the wife of Mr. Gideon Bilton, of Little Steeping, co. Lincoln.

At Reading, Berks, of a decline, aged only 26, the Rev. Charles Higgs, fellow of New college, Oxford.

In Baſinghall-ſtreet, aged 44, Mr. Edward Hilditch, Blackwell-hall factor.

At her mother's, in Queen-ſquare, Bartholomew-cloſe, near Smithfield, aged 29, Miſs Catherine Patterſon.

Dug out of the ruins, by the firemen, Mr. Mayo, of No. 8, Quebec-ſtreet, near Oxford-ſtreet, in a moſt ſhocking ſtate, and conveyed to the bone-houſe for the Coroner's Inqueſt. The fire was firſt diſcovered by the neighbours, between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d. The door being forced open, it burſt from the doors and windows with great violence. Several fire-engines ſhortly after arrived; but the only ſervice they could now render was the preſervation of the adjoining buildings, as the houſe of Mr. Mayo was in a very ſhort time burnt to the foundation. The unfortunate Mr. Mayo was a carpenter; and, ſince the death of his wife, had retired from buſineſs, and abſtracted himſelf totally from ſociety. He took ſome refreſhment at an adjoining public-houſe the preceding evening, and was then heard to ſay that he was quite wearied of life. His deſpondency was ſo great, that he would not permit even a domeſtick to reſide in the houſe with him. He was above 50 years of age.

At Berlin, aged 53, after a month's illneſs, Frederica-Louiſa, dowager Queen of Pruſſia, daughter of the late Landgrave (Louis IX.) of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

25. At his ſon's houſe in Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, aged 76, Wm. Buchan, M. D. author of "Domeſtic Medicine," fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, and a character of conſiderable eminence in the medical profeſſion, who made the Chapter coffee-houſe, near St. Paul's, his daily reſort, and was there applied to by numbers of patients. A day or two after his deceaſe, one gentleman ſaid to another, "The poor Doctor is gone!" The other replied, 'Do you know how Omnium is to-day?' A third, aſking "Which would be moſt felt, Omnium, or the loſs of the Doctor?" was anſwered, 'Omnium would be felt by every body, on account of the taxes laid to pay the intereſt of the loan; whereas the loſs of the Doctor would not be generally felt.' Dr. B. publiſhed,

"Diſſertatio de Infantum Vitâ conſervandâ, Edinburgh," 8vo.

"Domeſtic Medicine; or, A Treatiſe on

on the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes by Regimen and ſimple Medicines, 1771," 8vo, which has had ſeveral editions.

"Cautions concerning Cold Bathing, and drinking Mineral Waters, 1786," an 8vo pamphlet.

"A Letter to the Patentee, concerning the Medical Properties of Fleecy Hoſiery, 1790," an 8vo pamphlet.

"Obſervations concerning the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe, 1796," an 8vo pamphlet. Plain and practical axioms, for the amuſement of ſome leiſure hours at the Chapter coffee-houſe, wherein much of his time was ſpent, and containing a great deal of wholeſome advice.

"Obſervations concerning the Diet of the common People, 1797," an 8vo pamphlet, intended as a ſupplementary chapter to "Domeſtic Medicine," and incorporated in the laſt edition.

"On the Offices and Duties of a Mother, 180 . . ."

"His well-known work, intituled *Domeſtic Medicine*, is conſtructed on a plan ſimilar to, but more extenſive than, that adopted by Dr. Tiſſot, in his *Avis au Peuple*. The firſt edition of it, conſiſting of above 5000 copies, was ſold in a corner of Great Britain before another could be gotten ready; and its ſubſequent republication and diſperſion has been very extenſive. We have been told that he parted with the copy-right to the booksellers for 700l. and that the ſale of it produces them at leaſt that ſum annually. It has drawn upon him the perſecution and diſlike of the leſs liberal part of the faculty; while it has made him the idol of nurſes and midwives; and, when it is conſidered that the intention of its publication was not to ſuperſede the uſe of a phyſician, but to ſupply his place in ſituations where medical aſſiſtance could not be eaſily obtained, *and to render the medical art more extenſively beneficial to mankind*, the jealouſies and fears of the faculty are ſurely unbecoming the profeſſors of a liberal ſcience. The learned Dr. Duplanil, of Paris, phyſician to the Count d'Artois, publiſhed, ſome years ago, an elegant tranſlation of this work, in five volumes, with very ingenious and uſeful notes, which rendered the work ſo popular on the Continent that it has been tranſlated into all the modern languages of Europe." New Catalogue of Engliſh living Authors, p. 352.

Of Dr. Buchan a Correſpondent ſays,

"This gentleman is beſt known to the world through the medium of his work intituled "Domeſtic Medicine," which has had a circulation, not only in this country but in all the languages of Europe, probably unparalleled by any work, on a medical ſubject, ever publiſhed in England. The Doctor, having, at an early period of life, while at the grammar-ſchool at Jedburgh, where he was born, ſhewn a decided turn for literary acquirements, he was ſent, at the uſual period of life, to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, with a view to be educated for the Scotiſh Church. Philoſophy, however, ſoon ſeduced him from the ſtudy of Divinity. In Mathematicks he made a remarkable proficiency; and he was, for ſeveral years, much employed in initiating his fellow-ſtudents in that branch of ſcience. Edinburgh, about that period, was beginning to be celebrated as a ſchool of Phyſick. That ſcience was then taught by the ſenior Monro, Rutherford, and Alſton, who uſed to deliver his lectures on Botany in fluent and flowery Latin. The ſtudy and practice of Phyſick afforded more flattering proſpects to a young man of a liberal mind than any encouragement offered by the Kirk of Scotland. To Phyſick, therefore, he turned his attention, and, after paſſing more than double the time at the Univerſity required by its ſtatutes, he obtained the degree of M. D. He firſt ſettled in buſineſs in Yorkſhire; and ſoon afterwards obtained the ſuperintendance of a conſiderable branch of the Foundling-hoſpital then eſtabliſhed at Ackworth. In this ſituation he laid the foundation, in experience, concerning the proper management of children, of that which conſtitutes, as he himſelf uſed to think, the moſt valuable part of the work already mentioned, and which certainly has had conſiderable influence in ameliorating the treatment of the earlier years of infancy. When this inſtitution was diſſolved, in conſequence of Parliament withdrawing their ſupport, he returned to Edinburgh, where he married in the ſame year with his preſent Majeſty, and there ſettled in the practice of his profeſſion. Ferguſſon, the celebrated lecturer on philoſophy, left to the Doctor, at his death, the whole of his apparatus. On this he delivered lectures, for ſome years, to very crowded audiences. On his removal to London he diſpoſed of this collection to Dr. Lettſom, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. The Doctor had a ſingularly-retentive memory, which ſupplied him with a large collection of anecdotes, and theſe he detailed in an agreeable manner. This talent rendered his company much courted by private circles, and, by interrupting that aſſiduous attention to practice which, in a metropolis where there are ſo many competitors, can alone enſure ſucceſs, probably prevented him from attaining that degree of eminence, as a practitioner of phyſick, which his addreſs and manners,

as well as his popular reputation, were, in other reſpects, well calculated to command. The leading feature of the Doctor's character was certainly benevolence, good-will towards men, and the moſt humane compaſſion, even for the brute creation. A tale of woe never failed to draw tears from his eyes; nor could he ever reſiſt the claims of any object pleading diſtreſs, however unworthy of his charity. The latter years of his life he choſe to paſs chiefly in the Chapter coffee-houſe, where his amuſing and inſtructive converſation will long be remembered by thoſe who frequented it during his time. He had naturally an excellent conſtitution, and enjoyed uninterrupted health till within a year of his deceaſe. During that period he gradually declined. The immediate cauſe of his death, which he met with fortitude and ſerenity, appeared to be an accumulation of water in the cheſt. His remains are interred on the Weſt ſide of the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey. He has left two children: a ſon, who has been ſome years ſettled in practice as a phyſician in London, and one daughter, who reſides with her brother."

25. At Bath, in his 85th year, the Hon. Thomas Pownall, of Everton-houſe, co. Bedford, F.R. and A.SS. ſecretary to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 1745, formerly lieutenant-governor of New Jerſey, 1755, in the room of Sir Danvers Oſborne, bart. to whom he was ſecretary; captain-general and governor in chief of Maſſachuſett's Bay, *vice* William Shirley, 1757, where he was ſucceeded by Francis Bernard, eſq.; and captain-general and governor of South Carolina, *vice* Lyttelton, 1759. He was appointed director-general or comptroller, with the rank of colonel in the army, in Germany, 1762, from which he retired 1763. He formerly repreſented the borough of Minehead in parliament, where he ſpoke on the bill for quieting the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America (vol. XLVI. p. 53); on a motion for an account of his Majeſty's quit-rents there (ibid. 103); on the Nova Scotia petition (ibid. 151); on Mr. Fox's motion for the papers relative to the execution of powers for granting pardons, &c. in the Colonies (XLVIII. 55); on Mr. Fox's motion on the ſtate of the nation (ibid. 216); on a motion on the French war (ibid. 619); on the petition of the people (L. 603); motion for peace with America (ibid. 250); on the American war (LI. 60); on opening the port of New York (ibid. 213); on a bill in favour of the American merchants (ib. 254, 255); on treating with America (ib. 412, 457). His brother John was ſolicitor and clerk of exports to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 1761, and died July 17, 1795.

Mr. P's writings on various ſubjects are,

A Memoir, intituled, "Drainage and Navigation but one united Work, 1776," 8vo.

A pamphlet on the high price of bread, anſwered in a letter to him, ſhewing, paſt a poſſibility of being refuted, whence the continued high price of bread in the metropolis ariſes, and pointing out a remedy, 1774, 8vo.

Propoſal for founding Univerſity profeſſorſhips for architecture, painting, and ſculpture (Gent. Mag. LVI. 199).

Anſwer to a letter on the Jutæ, or Viti (ibid. 17, 199).

"Notices and Deſcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné. With Diſſertations on the Subjects of which thoſe are Exemplars; and an Appendix, deſcribing the Roman Baths and Thermæ diſcovered, in 1784, at Baden-weiler." (LVII. 990.)

"An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line by which the moſt antient People, and the Proceſſions of the earlieſt Inhabitancy of Europe, may be inveſtigated. Some Remarks on Mr. Whitaker's Criticiſm are annexed." (LXV. 139.)

"Deſcriptions and Explanations of the Remains of ſome Roman Antiquities dug up in the City of Bath, 1790; with an Engraving from Drawings made on the Spot." (ibid. 495.)

"Conſiderations on the Scarcity and high Prices of Bread Corn and Bread at the Markets, ſuggeſting the Remedies. In a Series of Letters, firſt publiſhed in the Cambridge Chronicle, and ſuppoſed to be written by Governor Pownall." (LXVI. 145.)

Character of Sir Robert Walpole, written in 1783, printed among the original papers in Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of Lord Orford, and the late Lord Orford's two letters to him on it (LXVIII. 1018, LXIX. 8).

His papers in the "Archæologia" are,

Vol. II. p. 236—270. Deſcription of the Drogheda monument.

III. 97. On the Croyland boundary-ſtone; his interpretation of which was examined by Dr. Pegge, in vol. V. p. 101; his farther obſervations, VI. 394.

Ib. 303, 350. On Braich y Dinas.

Ib. 355. On Iriſh antiquities.

V. 282. Of the Roman earthen-ware fiſhed out of the Thames; controverted, VI. 12; defended, 392.

Ib. 318. On the Moſquito vaſes.

VI. 54—60. Account of Great upon Little.

VII. 149—157—179. On the Dundalk ſhip temple.

Ib. 164. On early Iriſh antiquities.

Ib. 179. On the Earl of Beſborough's cryſtal vaſe.

VIII. 377. On the Roman pottery, and other antiquities at Salndy.

IX. 110. On Gothic architecture.
Ib. 141. On antient painting.
Ib. 370. On a vaſe from Lincoln caſtle.
X. 345. Account of Roman antiquities at Lincoln.

Mr. P. was married, firſt, to a daughter of Gen. Churchill, to whoſe memory he erected a ſarcophagus on the North ſide of the Lady chapel in Lincoln cathedral, with the following inſcription:

"Here is entombed
Dame HARRIET,
daughter of Lieut.-gen. Churchill,
wife, in her firſt marriage,
to Sir Everard Faulkner, knt.
in her ſecond, to Governor Pownall.
She died Feb. 6, 1777, aged 51.
Her perſon was that of animating beauty, with a complexion of the moſt exquiſite brilliancy, unfaded when ſhe fell.
Her underſtanding was of ſuch quickneſs and reach of thought, that her knowledge, although ſhe had learning, was inſtantaneous and original. Her heart, warmed with univerſal benevolence to the higheſt degree of ſenſibility, had a ready tear for pity, and glowed with friendſhip as with a ſacred and inviolate fire. Her love, to thoſe who were bleſt with it, was happineſs. Her ſentiments were correct, refined, elevated. Her manners ſo chearful, elegant, amiable, and winning, that, while ſhe was admired, ſhe was beloved; and, while ſhe enlightened and enlivened, ſhe was the delight of the world in which ſhe lived. She was formed for life; ſhe was prepared for death; which being a gentle wafting to immortality, ſhe lives where life is real."

The Governor was married to her at Chelſea, Aug. 3, 1765. He took to his ſecond wife, Aug. 2, 1784, Mrs. Aſtell, of Everton-houſe, co. Bedford. He has left directions to be buried in Walcot church, Bath, and that he might be laid in an oaken coffin, without ornament or inſcription; that eight men ſhould carry him to the grave, without any pall; and that a new ſuit of cloaths ſhould be given to them, of any colour they might like. He was to be attended only by his houſekeeper and man-ſervant. His body has been opened, and it is aſcertained that his death was not occaſioned by any decay of the ſyſtem, but by a gangrene that had formed about the heart, which had ſtopped the circulation.

26. In her 61ſt year, Mrs. Martha Evans, mother of Mr. Thomas E. of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

In the town-cloſe of Norwich, aged 78, Jeremiah Ives, eſq. alderman of South Conſford ward, Norwich. He twice ſerved the office of mayor, 1769 and 1793; was ſenior alderman, and in every ſenſe entitled to the appellation of Father of the City.

At Leiceſter, deſervedly regretted, the wife of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.

At his houſe at Orer-Seile, co. Leiceſter, in his 52d year, Mr. John Kettle, who had for many years reſided there, and conducted ſeveral conſiderable branches of trade, with a punctuality and integrity that gained him the eſteem and confidence of all who dealt with him, and by whom he will be much regretted. His memory will long ſurvive amongſt a moſt reſpectable and numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, and will be revered in thoſe characters wherein he was known to excel.

At Bromley, Eſſex, while ſitting down to breakfaſt, Mrs. Wandy, formerly of the Roſe and Crown at Aldgate. She was remarkably chearful a few minutes before.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 78th year, Edward Collins, eſq.

In Taviſtock-place, near Ruſſell-ſquare, Charles Hornſby, eſq. late of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

In South Audley-ſtreet, aged 86, the Hon. Frances Boſcawen, relict of Admiral B. and mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort and Lord Falmouth. She was only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, eſq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the Admiral in December, 1742, and had by him three ſons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngeſt, George Evelyn, ſucceeded to the title of Viſcount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances married to the Hon. John Leviſon Gower, brother to Earl Gower, and Elizabeth married to the late Duke of Beaufort. Of this lady Mr. Boſwell (Life of Johnſon, III. 119) ſays, "Her manners were the moſt agreeable, and her converſation the beſt of any lady with whom he had the happineſs of being acquainted." Nor is he ſingular in his opinion. Her mind was cultivated by reading the beſt authors and the converſation of men of letters; and the inſcription on her huſband's monument in Penkevil church, Cornwall, was compoſed by her. (Collins's Peerage, VI. 96.) Roſedale, at the entrance of Richmond from Kew, her ladyſhip's property, devolves to her ſon, the Earl of Falmouth. It was formerly occupied by Thomſon, the author of "The Seaſons," who was interred in Richmond church; the table he wrote on, his chair and cane, are in the houſe. Her remains were interred with due ſolemnity in the vault which contains thoſe of the gallant Admiral, at St. Michael-Penkevil church, near Truro.

27. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Myers, formerly a reſpectable ſilverſmith.

Aged 27, Alice Richardſon, of Lincoln, wife of William R. waterman. She fell from a ſloop into the Foſſdike, near Torkey lock, and was unfortunately drown-

ed.

ed. Her husband was absent, having just gone on shore to pay the lock-duties. Several other vessels were lying near the sloop, and it is supposed she went under one of them the instant she fell.

At Bath, Mr. Cimador, a celebrated vocal performer.

At Shepperton, Middlesex, in his 56th year, Mr. George Winch.

28. At his house in Bedford-square, aged 58, George Sitwell, esq. 35 years M. P. for Honiton, Devon, and partner in Alderman Combe's brewhouse.

Mr. Doyne, a translator of languages, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. He was seized with a bleeding at the mouth in Middle-row, Holborn, and went to Dr. Ogilby, in Southampton-row, where he immediately expired.

Suddenly, on his return from Linton market, in company with his daughter, Mr. Taylor, a respectable and benevolent farmer, of Balsham, co. Cambridge.

At Eydon, near Northampton, the wife of John Ames, and her son, about four years old, both at one instant.

At Peterborough, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mirehouse.

Lately, at Paris, aged 78, M. Verniquet, architect, known to the publick by an excellent plan of that city, the labour of more than ten years.

At his seat in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, aged 62, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Massareene, Viscount Massareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. He was born Jan. 28, 1742; was admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1758, with a clergyman named Seth Pollard, fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, for his tutor, but who really taught him nothing but what himself delighted in, rowing on the river down to Ely. He went to France on the conclusion of the peace with the late King, where he contracted debts which his estates were more than sufficient to discharge; but, rather than apply his income to this use, he preferred remaining in prison 25 years, the term at the expiration of which, by the then existing laws of France, he would be at liberty, without payment, from every claim, and which term the Revolution hastened. He effected his escape from the Chatelet, where he was long confined, by marrying Mademoiselle Mary-Anne Borcier (LIX. 709), daughter of the governor, who, with her sister and her husband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. Having got out of France with difficulty, being nearly stopped at Calais, in May 1789, on landing at Dover he was the first to jump out of the boat, and, falling on his knees, thrice exclaimed "God bless this land of liberty!" (LIX. 861.) In his early days he figured very conspicuously in the walks of fashion. When making the grand tour, soon after his coming into possession of his family titles and estates, his Lordship unfortunately at Paris became acquainted with a native of Tripoli in Syria, who, from his artful sophistry, prevailed upon the noble Lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of supplying the kingdom of France with the article of salt, to be brought from the coasts of Syria; and held out such apparent advantages to be derived therefrom as induced the credulous young Nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of such sums of money as might be necessary for the accomplishment of the object. In a very short time after, the Syrian adventurer set sail for Tripoli, and returned to Paris, in due course of time, with such flattering accounts of the success of the expedition as led Lord Massareene to plunge himself into those calamities which proved the bane of the comforts which, from his noble birth, he had a just right to expect. After being some years confined in the Grand Chatelet at Paris, in a most unpleasant situation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty so far prevailed as to lead his Lordship to lay a plan for his escape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception was kept so long hovering about the prison that it caused suspicion among the gaol-keepers. His Lordship was apprehended just as he was entering the carriage, and immediately sent into a dungeon many feet below the surface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in such a state of wretchedness that his beard grew to a most immoderate length, and rendered him a striking picture of the vicissitudes of human life. According to the arrangements made by his Lordship, the debt would have been paid in the course of two years more (LIX. 752). He was married twice at Paris, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. His lady died at Greenwich, in October, 1800. On dissection, part of her lungs were found decayed, and her heart preternaturally enlarged (vol. LXX. p. 1118). His Lordship is succeeded in titles and estates by the Hon. Col. Skeffington, his brother.

Richard Price, esq. late a captain in the Royal Glamorganshire Militia.

At Plymouth, aged 62, Capt. F. Wooldridge, a post-captain in the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Kennaway, relict of the late Abraham K. esq. merchant, of Exeter.

At Newton-Popplesford, Mrs. Reed, widow of Mr. Henry R. merchant.

At Cotleigh, Devon, the Rev. J. Michell, rector of that place.

Aged 70, David-Robert Mitchell, esq. of Dawlish, in the commission of the peace for

for the county, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Dorſetſhire Militia.

At Iverne Minſter, co. Dorſet, the infant daughter of Thomas B. Bower, eſq.

Mrs. Lea, wife of John L. eſq. of Bath-Eaſton, near Bath.

At Cotham, Mrs. Daubeny, relict of the late Giſes D. eſq.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Hobſon, eſq. Having acquired a handſome fortune in trade in London, he purchaſed this eſtate, which formerly belonged to the antient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whoſe widow left it to her nephew, Dr. St. John, dean of Worceſter, who ſold it to Mr. H. He laid out great ſums in planting and building farm-houſes, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the manſion-houſe in a magnificent ſtyle, like Pope's Sir Viſto, when he offered the whole eſtate to ſale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaſer, whom he was obliged to bind under a conſiderable penalty to complete his purchaſe and contract with the architect, after recovering part of the penalty by legal methods, remained in poſſeſſion of the eſtate.

At Wrawby, near Brigg, co. Lincoln, aged 65, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Capes, of Gainſborough.

At Sulgrave, co. Northampton, aged 69, the Rev. Richard Wykham, vicar of that place, and rector of Newton-Purcell, co. Oxford.

Aged 71, Mr. John Ambroſe, of Manningtree, Eſſex, attorney, upwards of 30 years ſteward of the eſtates of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.

At an obſcure lodging in Whitechapel, aged 81, Richard Weſton. It is ſaid he had not had his room cleaned for 55 years. One hundred guineas were found wrapped in brown paper; and he is ſuppoſed to have been poſſeſſed of 3000l. in the funds.

In Ducheſs-ſtreet, near Portland-place, A. Redwood, eſq.

March . . . . . At his father's houſe at Malſhanger, near Baſingſtoke, Hants, after a very ſhort illneſs, Edward Fiſher, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of Exciſe, and late under ſecretary of ſtate.

In the prime of life, Miſs Bond, of Kingſbury-hall, Warwick; a young lady ſincerely and deſervedly lamented by all who knew her.

At her apartments in Leiceſter, in her 98th year, Mrs. Silveſter.

Mr. Marriott, of Uppingham, auctioneer.

Mr. Wright, grazier, of Stapleford.

Accidentally drowned, in the canal near Lenton mill, aged 60, Mr. Luke Pogſon, a reputable hoſier, of Nottingham.

Found dead at Saxilby, near Lincoln, in a cottage inhabited by himſelf only, aged 76, Thomas Jubb, labourer.

Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. John R. of Halton, near Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

At Caythorpe, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Hackett, auctioneer, late of Sleaford.

In his 84th year, Mr. Enos Moody, of Leaſingham, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Brigg, Joſ. Holroyd, eſq. of Prieſtley-green, near Halifax.

At Norwich, Dr. Georgeſſener, the celebrated oculiſt, late of Hull.

March 1. At his houſe on Hermes-hill, Pentonville, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 89, Francis De Valangin, M.D. of Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate, and licentiate of the College of Phyſicians. He married to his ſecond wife a ſiſter of the wife of the late Mr. Sandford, a brewer, at Newington, who brought him a handſome fortune. His daughter, who died about 30 years ago, was depoſited in a very handſome tomb in his garden at Pentonville, whence ſhe was removed to the family-vault in Cripplegate church, where her father is alſo depoſited. He was author of "A Treatiſe on Diet, 1768," 8vo.

At his lodgings in Claypath, Durham, Mr. George Appleby, brother to the late Sir William A. knt.

At the parſonage-houſe at Twineſtead, Mrs. Grey, wife of the Rev. Robert G. rector of Twineſtead and Yeldham, Eſſex.

At his houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, aged 81, Gen. Patiſon.

At Sleaford, aged more than 70, Mr. Froſt, of Barton, co. Lincoln.

William Smith, a poor labouring man, of Harringworth, co. Northampton, 70 years of age, went out, about ſeven in the evening, to gather a faggot of ſticks, and was found dead next morning at a ſmall diſtance from the faggot he had made, and which he had carried a little way towards his home.

2. After a few days illneſs, aged 2 years and 6 months, William Douglas Blackett, eldeſt ſon of Sir W. B. bart.

In his 68th year, after an illneſs of two months, Mr. Mottley, ſen. of Portſmouth. He was a worthy man, and will be long lamented by an affectionate family and a large circle of friends.

At his houſe in Ruſſell-place, univerſally lamented, Stephen Williams, eſq. one of the directors of the E. India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe.

3. At her houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, aged 82, Bridget Counteſs-dowager of Morton, relict of the late James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland.

In George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Drummond, relict of Capt. Drummond, R.N.

4. Mr. Lawrence, farmer and grazier, of Cawthorpe, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln, who had been married only ſeven weeks to Miſs Spencer, of Ofgarby.

Montagu

Montagu Hotham, eſq. ſon of Gen. H. He was married about five weeks ago to Miſs Bird, of Lichfield, and had juſt purchaſed an elegant houſe, ſplendid equipage, &c. He had been complaining for about three weeks paſt; but his ſtate was not conſidered dangerous until within a few hours of his diſſolution.

Aged 82, the Rev. Henry Martin, of Newark, Notts, and rector of Braunſton, co. Leiceſter.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, much regretted and truly reſpected, the wife of the Rev. James Blenkarne, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, London, and head-maſter of the Royal Grammar-ſchool of St. Olave.

5. In her 90th year, after a long ſeries of painful ſuffering, at her ſon's houſe at Snaith, Mrs. H. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Edward B. late of York.

At Beverley, co. York, the wife of William Beverley, eſq. of that place.

Aged 50, Mr. Henry Jeffcutt, ſecretary to the Leiceſter Infirmary.

At Littlebourn court, in Kent, ſincerely regretted, Thomas May, eſq.

In her 62d year, Mrs. Hopkins, relict of Mr. R. I. H. of Coach-makers-hall, in Foſter-lane, Cheapſide.

6. At Chicheſter, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Ellis, of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, vicar of Weſtbourne and Birdham, and rector of Marſton, Suſſex; the former in private patronage, the ſecond in the Dean and Chapter of Chicheſter, and the laſt in the Crown.

Interred this day, in the church-yard at Slaugham, Suſſex, the remains of Mrs. Knowles, who had deſired that ſhe might be borne to the grave by eight men, to be dreſſed in new black round frocks, with the ſhoulder-ſtraps marked in white E. K. (the initials of her name), the day on which ſhe died, and her age, with black neckcloths and black ſtockings. This ſingular requeſt being literally complied with, its novel appearance drew together a great concourſe of the country-people.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Palmer, many years a reſpectable officer in the Cuſtoms.

At Leiceſter, aged 93, Mr. John Heycock, an eminent grazier.

Suddenly, in Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 53, Philip Prior, eſq. late of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

After long and painful illneſs, aged 60, Mrs. F. E. C. Norton, relict of the late Mr. N. formerly of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Aberdeen, George Cruikſhanks, eſq.

At his eſtate in Holland, aged 63, Frederick-Chriſtian-Henry, Baron de Tuyll, brother to the Counteſs of Athlone.

7. At Ockbrook, co. Derby, of a decline, Miſs Sarah Waterworth, one of the ſuperiors of the Moravian eſtabliſhment there; of which inſtitution ſhe had been one of the ſiſters for 35 years paſt, having joined the Siſters at Fulneck, near Leeds, at the age of 15. She was daughter of the late Mr. Geo. W. of Leeds, cloth-dreſſer.

Charles Elſdon, eſq. one of the aldermen of Lynn, Norfolk. Returning from a gentleman's houſe where he had dined, he fell down in the ſtreet in a fit, and inſtantly expired.

Lieut. Sneyd, of the Royal Navy, brother to Thomas S. eſq. of Loxley park, co. Stafford.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 18th year, Mr. Wm. Hood, a young man of promiſing abilities, and much reſpected.

In Manchester-ſquare, Miſs Johanna Lee, ſixth daughter of Richard L. eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

8. Mr. William Abbotts, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who, with great diligence, diſcovered the celebrated ſalt-ſpring near the Weſt end of the church, not above a ſtone's throw from the river Leame, and was the firſt proprietor of the ſalt-baths there. The inhabitants uſe it for making their bread; and ſtrangers drink it as a purging-water with much ſucceſs.

At Birmingham, aged 85, Francis Wheler, eſq. of Whitley, near Coventry, formerly an eminent barriſter, and, it is believed, the father of the Bar; but had retired from practice ſome years, with the moſt unſullied reputation.

9. In his 70th year, Joſeph Nutt, eſq. He was returning to town from Oxford, and had proceeded only a few miles, when, ſome cattle paſſing having frightened the horſes, the coachman began to whip them, and Mr. Nutt, with his uſual good-nature, deſired him not to be in a hurry, and, ſitting down, inſtantly expired. His houſekeeper was in the carriage, and at firſt ſuppoſed him reclining for reſt; but, on finding him dead, ſhe immediately drove back to Oxford.

In his 71ſt year, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. Samuel Sellick, late a bookſeller, of Briſtol.

At Hinton-houſe, co. Somerſet, the ſeat of Earl Poulett, Mr. George Crick, ſecretary to that Nobleman.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Catherine Pares, wife of Mr. Charles P. and daugh. of the late Mr. Orme, of Melbourne, co. Derby.

At Oakham, aged 70, Mrs. S. Tiptaft, a maiden lady.

10. Aged 74, George Barlow, eſq. of Moulton, near Newmarket.

Edward Glynne, eſq. of Shrewſbury.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thorneton.

Aged 55, Rebecca Pearſon, of Lincoln. She had been unhappy in her mind for ſome weeks paſt, and this evening took ſome laudanum, which cauſed her death.

At Cottage, Walworth, Surrey, the relict of Jas. Fenn, eſq. late ſheriff of London.

In Newcaſtle-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of Mr. Johnſton, an eminent ſword-cutler.

11. Of a deep decline, Miſs B. Ireland, youngeſt daughter of Mr. I. tailor, of Surrey-ſtreet, Strand.

Lady Fawcett, widow of Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, who died in 1788, married to the late Lieut.-gen. Sir William Fawcett, K.B. while adjutant-general, 1786. She has left all ſhe received from the Doctor to his relations; all from the General to his; and divided her own fortune between her own relations and the General's.

After a painful illneſs, in her 57th year, Frances the wife of William Timſon, eſq. of Moor-park, Surrey. Thoſe that beſt knew her, beſt knew her worth. She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a ſincere friend, bleſſed with a benevolence of heart and feeling for the diſtreſſes of her fellow-creatures, that by few ſhe was equalled, and by none ſurpaſſed.

Mrs. Mayhew, wife of John M. eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, an eminent upholſterer, but had retired from buſineſs.

At Batſford, co. Glouceſter, of an apoplectic fit, which he ſurvived but a few hours, Philip De la Motte, eſq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 21ſt regiment of Light Dragoons; and author of an ingenious and valuable publication, intituled, "The principal hiſtorical and alluſive Arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; with their reſpective Authorities. Collected by an Antiquary. With Biographical Memoirs of thoſe to whom they were firſt aſſigned, either for Valour, Loyalty, public Services, or on Account of memorable Circumſtances and Events, correſponding with, and adding Teſtimony to, our National Hiſtory; and a Repreſentation of the Arms on near Two Hundred Copper Plates, 1803," 4to (LXXIII. 1059). He was a gentleman of the moſt unaffected modeſty; and poſſeſſed a heart alive to every feeling of benevolence.

12. At his houſe at Hampſtead, Middleſex, aged 68, Jonathan Key, eſq. many years an eminent wholeſale ſtationer.

Aged 92, the Rev. Daniel Hill, M. A. vicar of Yalding, Kent, 1751, reſigned in 1759, and of Eaſt Malling, to which he was preſented by the King 1764, having been maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Feverſham, and he held the rectory of Addington, by diſpenſation, 1768. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge.

13. Aged 69, Mr. George Saliſbury, pipe-maker, of Derby.

Mrs. Talbot, wife of John T. eſq. of Stone caſtle, Kent.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-place, Sir Walter Rawlinſon.

14. After a ſevere affliction of near 18 years, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. John P. of Leiceſter, and youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Matthias Unwin, rector of Buckland and Midley, in Kent.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Suſannah Frank, of Looſe, near Maidſtone, Kent.

At Leeds, in Yorkſhire, in his 62d year, Henry Hall, eſq. one of the aldermen of that town, of which he ſerved the office of mayor in 1797.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 67, the Rev. Edward Carne, M. A. vicar of Aberford and Thorner, curate of Saxton, prebendary of Fenton, in the cathedral-church of York, and in the collegiate-church of Ripon, co. York.

By jumping from a one-horſe chaiſe, this evening, Miſs W. Toft, daughter of a merchant who reſides in Camden-town, with whom ſhe was returning from Greenwich. The horſe became reſtive in the Lower Deptford-road, and Mr. T. alighted to eaſe the bit, when the animal ſtarted off at full ſpeed. The young lady dropped the reins, and made a leap, when her cloaths became entangled in the wheel, which paſſed over her neck, and cauſed almoſt inſtantaneous death.

At her houſe in Hoxton-ſquare, in her 64th year, Mrs. Mary Wright, widow of the late Mr. W. of Grub-ſtreet, Cripplegate, ſoap-boiler.

At his houſe in Abingdon-ſtr. Weſtminſter, Mr. Aſhley, ſen. many years manager of the oratorios at Covent-garden theatre.

15. In Gay-ſtreet, Bath, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary patience and reſignation, Mrs. Bertie, wife of Rear-admiral B. and daugh. of the late James Modyford Heywood, eſq.

16. At her lodgings in Durweſton-ſtreet, Lady Mary Cochrane, ſiſter to William Earl of Dundonald.

At Windſor, aged 78, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the late Rev. Dr. J. canon-reſidentiary of St. Paul's.

At Knightſbridge, in her 94th year, Mrs. Burton, relict of Col. Francis B. and mother of Francis B. eſq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

At his houſe in Abbey-gate-ſtreet, Bury, in his 72d year, James Mathew, gent. many years one of the capital burgeſſes, and twice chief magiſtrate, of that borough.

At Hull, in his 54th year, Mr. Francis Browne, formerly of Leeds. His firſt wife was Anne, daughter of Mr. Launcelot Myers, of Farnley (who left him one ſon, now living). Mary Vevers, his ſecond wife, ſurvives him. He was buried at Sculcoates, near Hull.

17. At Exeter, aged 91, after a very ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Miſs Harriet Trewman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert T. of that city, printer.

Miſs

Miſs Catherine Williamſon, youngeſt dau. of Mr. J. W. ſurgeon, of Canterbury.

At Bath, after three months illneſs, Miſs Norris, eldeſt daughter of the late Wm. N. eſq. of Nonſuch-houſe, Wilts.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, in her 9th year, Lady Charlotte Bingham, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

At his houſe in James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, William Benford, eſq.

18. In an apoplectic fit, at his lodgings at Brompton, Mr. William Robinſon, 35 years apothecary to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, London, but had retired, a few years ago, on account of ill health.

In Queen-ſquare, aged 83, Mrs. Pepys, widow of Charles P. eſq. of Impington, co. Cambridge.

Mr. Needham, of Kilby-bridge, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 49, Robert Peck, gent. of Slawſton, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 75, Mr. Herring, farmer, of Teigh, co. Rutland.

19. At his houſe in Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 98, Thomas Pratt, eſq. brother to the late and uncle to the preſent Earl Camden. He was appointed, in October, 1765, one of the clerks of the Treaſury, and keeper of the papers and records of the Treaſury; and was, at his death, one of the three chief clerks of the Treaſury.

At his houſe near the Malt, Hammerſmith, Middleſex, Capt. Joſhua Gregory, paymaſter of the Royal Weſtminſter Militia.

In Richmond-row, Liverpool, Miſs Nixon, ſiſter to Mr. N. merchant there.

Aged 78, Mr. Wartnaby, formerly an eminent grocer, &c. at Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

20. In St. James's-ſtreet, aged 77, Daniel Draper, eſq. formerly ſecond in council at Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies.

Aged 51, Mr. William Roſe, of Lincoln, printer. His father, alſo a reſpectable printer and bookſeller there, died ſeveral years ago.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 31, Mr. Stirling Gilchriſt.

Sincerely and deſervedly regretted, in her 51ſt year, Mrs. Coupland, of Swayton, near Folkingham, co. Lincoln.

This day the body of the unfortunate John Wordſworth, eſq. late captain of the ill-fated Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman, was taken up on the beach near Weymouth, and, on the next day, conveyed in a hearſe to the pariſh-church of Wyke-Regis, followed by a great number of the principal inhabitants of Weymouth, and there interred.

21. At Bath, in his 43d year, John-Edward Freemantle, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Bucks Militia.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 54th year, Mr. William Sherwood.

Aged 71, Mr. William Morris, farmer, of Bracebrough, co. Lincoln.

22. At Stoke, near Plymouth, after a long illneſs, Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 25th regiment of Foot, and only brother to the Duke of Richmond. His Lordſhip was in his 66th year, and married to Lady Louiſa Kerr, daughter of the Earl of Ancram, by whom he has left Gen. Lennox, Counteſs Bathurſt, and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley.

At Sheerneſs, Lieut. Pope, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Winchelſea.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary L. Goldney, wife of Capt. G. late of the 4th (or King's own) Regiment.

Suddenly, at her lodgings in Bath, Miſs Elizabeth Frame, an amiable young lady.

At Derby, aged 92, Mrs. Tomlinſon, wife of Mr. T. of Aſhborne.

Mrs. Sultzer, wife of Mr. S. draper, of Leiceſter.

At Clapham, Surrey, of a dropſy, Martin Petrie, eſq. formerly a partner in the houſe of Naſh, Eddowes, and Petrie, conſiderable linen-merchants in the American trade, particularly in calicos, which declined greatly on the American war; afterwards ſecretary to the Commiſſioners under the firſt Exchequer Loan for the Relief of Commercial Credit, and commiſſary-general of accompts to the Engliſh Army in the Mediterranean and in Portugal during the laſt war. Since his return to England he held a ſituation under the Commiſſioners for adjuſting the Claims of the Merchants of this Country on the American Government under a particular Convention. He married the youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. James Johnſon, by whom he had ten children, four ſons and ſix daughters; three of the latter are married; one of them to the Rev. Mr. Saville, of Clapham, another to Mr. Beddom, of Thames-ſtreet, 1804. His ſon, Martin, received, ſince his father's death, an appointment of aſſiſtant-commiſſary to the Army at Malta.

23. Thomas Browning, eſq. of Saltford, near Bath.

In his 79th year, William Butter, M.D. of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, fellow of the College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, at the Univerſity of which city he took the degree of M. D. in 1761, after having been ten years a member of the Medical Society there. He was author of a Treatiſe on the Chin-cough, and of ſome other medical works; and, for ſome time previous to his reſidence in London, practiſed as a phyſician at Derby.

24. At Radford-houſe, co. Somerſet, in his 60th year, R. Biggs, eſq.

At

At Exeter, aged 88, Mr. Henry Tanner, upwards of 50 years minister of a Methodist congregation in that city.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Aveling, of Whitlesea, eldest son of Thomas A. esq. late sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

In Edgeware-road, aged 55, Mr. Lee, many years a school-master. He rose in the morning in perfect health, ate a good breakfast, and died directly.

25. At his apartments in St. James's palace, aged 75, Robert Elliott, esq.

Mrs. Lacy, wife of Mr. Daniel L. farmer, of Newark, Notts.

27. At his house in Portland-place, Martin-Bladen Hawke, Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in Yorkshire, and LL.D. He was eldest son of the gallant Admiral and first Baron; born in 1744; and married, 1771, to Cassandra, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, bart. of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire; by whom he had issue Cassandra-Julia, Edward-Hervey, Martin-Bladen-Edward, and Annabella. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Storeham, in Hampshire, where those of the brave Admiral were deposited. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward-Hervey Hawke, who is married to the heiress of the late Colonel Hervey, of Womersley, in Yorkshire, and has taken the name and arms of Hervey, in addition to his own. His Lordship was revered, and will be lamented, not only for his exemplary domestic virtues, but for his unremitting diligence and attention as a magistrate in his neighbourhood.

At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 46, Dame Dinah the wife of Sir Robert Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only child of George Hayley, esq. alderman and M. P. for the city of London, and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes. To a most conscientious discharge of every social and domestic duty—of affection as a wife—of tenderness as a parent—was added a firm and unshaken piety towards God; while, in her intercourse with the world, her conduct was marked with that sterling good sense, correct judgment, rigid integrity, sweetness of temper, propriety and suavity of manners, which rendered her the object of general esteem and regard. A gradual decay, which for many months she bore with exemplary fortitude, patience, and resignation, terminated the days of this amiable pattern of conjugal and parental affection, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss. Thus says a fond husband, who best knew her many virtues, and who only lives to hourly regret the loss of so invaluable a treasure.

John Parker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 19, to March 26, 1805.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males	979	1928	Males	788	1608	Between	2 and 5	182	50 and 60	138
Females	949		Females	820			5 and 10	62	60 and 70	114
							10 and 20	42	70 and 80	74
Whereof have died under 2 years old 425							20 and 30	128	80 and 90	37
							30 and 40	192	90 and 100	6
							40 and 50	196	100	1

Peck Loaf 5s. 3d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 3d.; 5s. 1d.

Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 25:

Fine 80s. to 85s.—Seconds 72s. to 80s.—Pollard 27s. to 29s. 6d.—Bran 9s. to 11s. 6d.

Return of Flour, March 9 to March 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9738 Sacks. Average 93s. 11d.½ 0s. 1d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 16, 41s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Mar. 20, 1805, is 51s. 4d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 22:

Kent Bags	4l.	8s.	to 5l. 5s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	8s. to 5l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	4l.	6s.	to 4l. 16s.	Sussex Ditto	4l.	8s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l.	6s.	to 5l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	0d.	to 4l. 15s.	0d.	Average 3l. 17s.	6d.
Straw	2l.	5s.	0d.	to 2l. 17s.	0d.	Average 2l. 11s.	0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	0l.	0s.	0d.	to 0l. 0s.	0d.	Average 0l. 0s.	0d.
Clover	4l.	4s.	0d.	to 5l. 8s.	0d.	Average 4l. 16s.	6d.
Straw	2l.	5s.	0d.	to 2l. 18s.	0d.	Average 2l. 12s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s.	0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s.	6d.	to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s.	0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s. 6d.	Beasts, about 2000. Sheep 15,000.		

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 47s. 6d. Delivered 59s. 6d. Sunderland, 41s. 6d. Delivered 53s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 1d. Clare Market 4s. 1d. Whitechapel 4s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1805.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prizes.
23	179	58⅛	58⅝	76½	90	101	17⅛	2⅛	184	1 a 2d	Par						58½	18 14 0	2d
26	179	58⅛	58⅝	76½	89½	101⅛	17⅛		184	2d	1d			57⅛	3⅛p			18 14 0	2d
27	179½	shut	58⅝							2d	Par				4p			18 14 0	2d
28	180	shut	58	76½	89½	101⅛	17	2⅛	184	2d	1d				4p	89¾	57⅛	18 14 0	2d
29	178½	shut	58⅛	76½	89⅛	101	17⅛		184	1 a 2d	Par	63½			4p		57½	18 14 0	2d
30	shut	shut	58⅛	76½	89⅛	shut	17⅛	2⅛		1 a 2d	1p				3⅞p			18 14 0	2d
31	Sunday																		
4	shut	shut	58	shut	89½	shut	shut	2⅛	184	2d	1p				3⅞p	88¾		18 14 0	2d
5	179½	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	184½	2d	1p			57⅛	3⅞p	88½	57½	18 14 0	2d
6	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p				3⅞p		58	18 14 0	2d
7	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p				3⅞p	88	59	18 14 0	2d
8	shut	shut	58	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	183½	2d	1d				3⅞p		57⅞	18 15 0	2d
9	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d		shut		3⅞p	shut	57⅞	18 15 0	2d
10	Sunday																		
11	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d		shut		4p	shut	58	18 15 0	2d
12	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d		shut		4p	shut	58⅛	18 15 0	2d
13	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	184	2d	1p		shut		3⅞p	shut	59	18 15 0	2d
14	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	183⅛	2d	1p		shut		3⅞p	shut		18 15 0	2d
15	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	182⅛	2d	1p		shut		3⅞p	shut	59	18 15 0	2d
16	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		3⅞p	shut		18 15 0	2d
17	Sunday																		
18	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p	63½	shut		3⅞p	shut		18 16 0	2d
19	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	182	2d	1p		shut		3⅞p	shut		18 16 0	2d
20	179	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	182⅛	2d	1p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	2d
21	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		4p	shut		18 16 0	2d
22	177	shut	58⅛	shut	89	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	2d
23	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	2d
24	Sunday																		
25	holiday																		
26	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut		2d	2p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	1½d
27	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		3⅞p	shut	57⅞	18 16 0	1½d

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.] J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.